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TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

ROUGHLY that is the value of the goods exported from Great Britain and Ireland: the exact figures for 1907 were 518,176,737L., of which 426,204,596L. were home manufactures. Growth in the exportation of chemicals, medicinal products, and those goods generally handled by druggists and pharmacists abroad contribute well to our increasing export business. It is good business, and to a large extent comes through the export merchant shippers of the United Kingdom. The C. & D. of March 14 is to be circulated to these important buyers and fillers of indents. This will be a good opportunity, not only of getting into touch with them, but of getting a share of the export trade, by special efforts on the part of our manufacturers and merchants to advertise their goods well in the Export Merchant Shippers' Issue. The Publisher will be glad to give, on application, any information about the issue that may be desired. Space in it may now be booked.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL prepared by the Government was introduced into the House of Lords on Monday by the Earl of Crewe. No date has yet been fixed for the second reading.

THE BILL has not been published, but we are officially informed that it is the same as last year and does not extend to Ireland. We give an abstract of the provisions on p. 294.

IN an Editorial note we comment upon the uncertain and unsatisfactory position chemists are in owing to this move by the Government and the lack of a lead from the Pharmaceutical Council, who, it is understood, are not to oppose the Government proposal that agricultural and horticultural poisons may be sold by unqualified retailers who are licensed by local authorities. We suggest a line of action whereby chemists may get a *quid pro quo* (p. 296).

DISPENSING PROBLEMS worthy of attention are discussed on p. 303 and p. 307.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY is pleasantly described by Mr. Walter Tippins (p. 304).

Two exercises in practical chemistry for apprentices and junior assistants are set on p. 282.

THE Aberdeen programme for the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is outlined on p. 308.

"CANINE SPECIALIST" is to be the basis of an appeal to the High Court by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (p. 287).

"TWICE DAILY" was the line in last week's prescription facsimile that most competitors could not get over. They called it *more dictu* (p. 293).

COD-LIVER OIL that was in Lofoten fish ten days ago is now being offered in the English market, and we comment upon the prospects of the season (p. 298).

MR. D. B. DOTT in a note on chloroform and acetone mentions the interesting fact that when chloroform and acetone are mixed there is a considerable rise in temperature (p. 299).

WARBLES IN CATTLE have long been a subject of controversy. The points in dispute have not yet been settled. We comment upon two treatises on the subject by authorities (p. 298).

DR. JAMES CANTLIE's discourse on pharmacy and therapeutics before the C.A.A. contained interesting and useful information on tropical diseases and their treatment. The report is on p. 301.

THE subject of disinfection was discussed at a meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health last week, the general opinion being that some recognised standard is necessary for disinfectants (p. 307).

MR. CURRIE's exposition of the pharmacy; Dr. Thresh's pessimism about medicines; the title "pharmacist" for Minor men; and poison-taking for a living are the subjects dealt with by "Xrayser" (p. 295).

CORRESPONDENTS write about pharmacy legislation and other topical subjects, but we have again to remind those who in this manner take part in current controversy that letters received after Wednesday are too late for this week's issue (p. 312).

THE VARIATION in the activity of commercial crude drugs, as described by Messrs. Carr and Reynolds to North Kent chemists on Wednesday, once more directs the attention of pharmacists to one of the matters which they may turn to advantage in their business (p. 302).

OUR OBITUARY COLUMNS record the deaths, among others, of Lord Overton, manufacturer of chrome compounds, Messrs. Brusse (Amsterdam), John Ing (Aldeburgh), Harold Keene (Bournemouth), Charles Saunders (Highgate), C. J. Sage (Frome), and J. H. Stallman, of New York (pp. 289-290).

WITH the exception of a decline in cocaine, the alterations in drugs and chemicals are slight, but the bulk of them tend downwards. This applies to citric acid, cream of tartar, castor and cod-liver oils, lemon oil, prussiate of potash, benzols, shellac, Japan wax, and turpentine. Mastich and sulphate of copper are higher (p. 308).

THE PARLIAMENTARY NEWS is interesting this week, apart from the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Sir John B. Tukey has reintroduced the Medical Practice by Companies Bill; a Whisky Bill has been reintroduced, and a Royal Commission appointed to answer, What is whisky? while the industrial alcohol question is again raised by Mr. Mitchell Thomson (p. 294), and a Bill to amend the Veterinary Surgeons Act is under discussion (p. 297).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

Exercises in Practical Chemistry.

THIS month we submit the second of the two sets of special exercises in practical chemistry intimated in our tournament announcement on September 21, 1907.

EXERCISE III.

Prepare the following solutions, putting each into a separate bottle and labelling with the name of the dissolved substance and the appropriate distinguishing letter:

A. 2 grams potassium nitrate, dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

B. 5 grams tartaric acid dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

C. 6.33 grams sodium hydrogen tartrate, dissolved in 100 c.c. distilled water.

Into each of two test-tubes, labelled 1 and 2 respectively, put 10 c.c. of A; then to tube 1 add 10 c.c. of B, and to tube 2 add 10 c.c. of C, and shake the contents of both tubes briskly.

(a) Report what is observed, comparing tube 1 with tube 2, one minute, five minutes, and thirty minutes after shaking.

(b) Mention any bearings of the observed phenomena on qualitative analysis.

EXERCISE IV.

Place 5 grams of Prussian blue, in fine powder, and 5 grams of mercuric oxide in a 100-c.c. flask; add 50 c.c. distilled water, and boil for five minutes. Filter while hot. Analyse the filtrate and report upon it.

Students' reports will be received up to Thursday, March 5.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The two exercises announced above form the subjects for the fifth competition in our winter tournament. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of exercises will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports.*

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Miss A. Hunter has been appointed by the Guardians as dispenser at the workhouse of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union.

The premises of Messrs. Cook & Co., chemists, at 211 High Street, Chatham, were on February 13 the scene of an outbreak of fire, which was fortunately subdued before serious damage had been done.

In Leicestershire last year thirty-two samples of cream of tartar and twenty-nine of magnesia were taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, and of these nineteen of magnesia were certified to be adulterated.

At Maidstone, on February 13, a youth named Anderson was committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the premises of Mr. Herbert Payne, pharmaceutical chemist, 61 Week Street, Maidstone, and stealing 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

A daring burglary took place to-day (Thursday) at one of the Ilford branches of Boots, Ltd., goods to the value of 200*l.* being taken away. The whole of the stolen goods were recovered in a train at Ilford railway-station, one man being arrested, but two others escaped.

Messrs. E. B. Pike and J. M. H. Biggs, who are directly responsible under the chemist for the chemical work at the Crossness and Barking Outfall Works, have been promoted by the London County Council to the position of senior assistants at the commencing salary of 325*l.* a year.

At Spilby County Court on February 15, Justice Edward Burdall, a member of the firm of Burdall & Burdall, drysalters, Sheffield, sued the district Coroner for 75*l.* damages. Plaintiff was knocked down by defendant's motor-car, but the evidence showed that plaintiff (who was riding a bicycle) was on the wrong side of the road, and a verdict was given for the defendant.

Cricket.

A cricket-club has been formed in connection with Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., and matches for next season are now being arranged. The club have rented a pitch at the Goldsmith's, Mottingham, near Eltham and Grove Park stations on the S.E. & C. Railway, and efficient dressing accommodation, etc., is provided. Other clubs in the drug-trade desiring friendly matches should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Herbert Featherstone, 66 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

The Drug-trade in London.

According to the volume of London statistics just issued by the London County Council, there are employed in the chemical and drug industries in factories and workshops in the Administrative County of London 15,498 persons. They comprise 9,393 adult males, 3,217 adult females, 1,460 male young persons, 1,427 female young persons, and one male child. Of these 2,962 are employed in Poplar, 1,410 in Southwark, 1,170 in Stepney, 1,327 in Battersea, and 1,130 in the City of London.

Imperial College of Science and Technology.

A meeting of the governing body of this College was held on February 13. Lord Crewe presided, and among those present were Mr. R. A. Robinson (representing the London County Council), Sir Henry E. Roscoe, and Professor Divers. Dr. Henry Taylor Bovey, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., was appointed Rector of the College. Dr. Bovey is a Devonshire man and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Professor of Civil Engineering at the McGill University, Montreal. He is a graduate of Cambridge University and a Fellow of Queen's College. At one time he was engaged on the staff of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Works, and in 1887 was appointed to his present professorship. He got his F.R.S. in 1902. He has published several works dealing with applied mechanics, hydraulics, and the theory of structures and the strength of materials.

Food and Drugs Inspection.

The Public Health Committee of the Bermondsey Borough Council have been considering for some time the more efficient inspection of food and drugs in the borough, and in a long report to the Council on the subject they recommend the appointment of two special inspectors to take over the whole duties appertaining to adulteration. The medical officer of health agreed that men should be appointed to specialise in that branch of the Sanitary Department, and the committee decided in favour of the appointment of two inspectors to carry out the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the inspection of food under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, and other Acts dealing with food-inspection.

Food and Drugs Adulteration.

The Paddington Public Health Committee, in a report submitted to the Borough Council on February 18, recommended the rescinding of a regulation adopted by the late Vestry to the effect that when the result of an analysis of any article is such as to warrant the Vestry instituting proceedings against the seller they shall make a special report to that effect to the Sanitary Committee, using only the number of the sample. The committee stated that they felt they should be furnished with the fullest particulars (including the name and address of the vendor of the sample) relative to each case they were called upon to decide. Such information would be treated as confidential, and the name

of the seller would not be made public until the prosecution had been concluded. The Council adjourned its decision on the matter.

Kentish Drugs.

Mr. M. A. Adams, the Kent County analyst, reports that during the past quarter he analysed sixty-four samples of cream of tartar, six spirit of camphor, seven spirit of nitrous ether, five glycerin, eight beeswax, fifty-one seidlitz-powders, seven liniment of camphor, forty-five tartaric acid, thirty-two citric acid, six tincture of iodine, five citrate of magnesia, and one each of mercury ointment, lime-water, quinine-wine, phosphate of soda, calcined magnesia, sulphur-tablets, potassium bromide and tincture of rhubarb. Of all these only one sample—liniment of camphor—was to be found fault with. It contained 18.55 per cent., instead of 21 per cent., of camphor.

The Chemist's Death.

A sad fatality, which directs attention once more to the dangers from overheating turpentine preparations, was investigated by the Keswick Coroner on February 15. The deceased, Mr. Henry Scott, a well-known local chemist, was making a furniture-polish, the staple constituent of which was turpentine. The mixture was heating on the fire in the back shop, and while Mr. Scott was serving a customer, the fumes in the pan ignited. Mr. Scott seized the vessel and ran through the front shop, intending to throw the flaming mass into the street. A strong wind blew the flames on to Mr. Scott's body, setting fire to his clothing and causing him to drop the pan. The fire was extinguished by neighbours (after doing about 25% damage), but Mr. Scott himself was so badly burned that he died.

Contracts.

The Brandon Urban District Council have accepted the tender of the Killgerm Co., Cleckheaton, for the supply of disinfectants.

Messrs. Shirliff & Co., Acton Hill, have been appointed chemists to the Acton Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

The Hindley Urban District Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Sheard & Wilson, Wigan, for the supply of carbolic disinfecting powder (15 per cent.) at 3/4. 10s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. discount.

The Newport (Isle of Wight) Town Council have accepted the tender of Mr. D. F. Ritchie, pharmaceutical chemist, 68 High Street, Newport, for the supply of 4 tons of proto-sulphate of iron at 3/4. 12s. per ton.

The Lewisham Board of Guardians have agreed to amend the forms of tender, with conditions of contract, and the estimated quantities of each article required are to be ascertained and inserted as far as practicable. Tenders for the supply of drugs, surgical appliances, surgical dressings, and instruments, etc., are to be procured from selected firms, who will be asked to supply the same at trade discounts.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have accepted the following tenders for six months' supply of the goods named: Waterproof goods (two items): J. Dennis, Wandsworth Road, S.W.; (one item each): P. B. Cow, Cheapside, E.C.; Hollington Bros., Aldgate, E.; S. Maw, Son & Sons; T. & D. Henry; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., City Road, N.; Dunlop Rubber Co., Aston, Birmingham; sponges (one item): Pryke & Palmer, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

Chemist's Licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to:

Mr. Harry Tasker, drug-stores, Rooley Lane, Bradford.

Mr. G. B. Parker, chemist and druggist, 362 Leeds Road, Bradford.

Messrs. Martin & Palmer, chemists, Market Arcade, Plymouth.

An off wine-and-spirit licence has been granted to:

Mr. John Whitehead, chemist and druggist, Walsall Wood.

Applications for licences have been refused to the following chemists:

Timothy White Co., Ltd., Mutley Plain, Plymouth.

Mr. W. Blakeley, Market Place, Birstal.

Mr. E. R. Nichols, 335 Newport Road, Middlesborough.

Mr. J. G. Dale, 229 Linthorpe Road, Middlesborough.

Mr. W. Cariss, Linthorpe, Middlesborough.

Mr. Harold Miller, Edward Place, Cheltenham.

Birmingham Notes.

The continued epidemic of influenza has made chemists very busy during the past few weeks.

Messrs. Southall have in their shop-window a young seal which was caught in Norwegian waters chasing the cod-fish, to which it is a dread enemy.

It is stated that Mr. A. Southall is retiring from the Pharmaceutical Council in May, and Mr. F. J. Gibson, Wolverhampton, has been suggested as a likely representative of the district.

Now that the scaffolding has been cleared from Boots' shop in New Street, a good idea can be formed of the elaborate fittings. The goods in the window are of the fancy rather than pharmacy order.

The local Executive of the Society of Chemical Industry entertained to dinner on Monday last, at the Acorn Hotel, the three Secretaries and Treasurer in connection with the annual general meeting of the Society which was held in Birmingham last year. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was presented with a gold watch, Mr. Batty with a solid silver rose bowl, Dr. Finlay a travelling bag, and Mr. F. H. Alcock with a solid silver salver.

The death and funeral of Mrs. Boaler (79), which took place at King's Heath, recall a link of the past. The deceased lady was one of the oldest inhabitants and the widow of Mr. William Boaler, chemist and druggist, of Acton Road, Birmingham, who opened the first chemist's shop, as a branch, in the village in 1863. He died in 1880. Mr. W. Jones, of Tewkesbury, was one of her nephews and was present at the funeral.

Manchester Notes.

A correspondent of the "Evening News," complaining of the inadequate post-office accommodation in Moss-side district, states that a quarter of a chemist's shop at Brooks' Bar is all that is provided for a large and growing district.

Mr. Hermann Woolley, Ph.C. (Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.), has been appointed Deputy Treasurer of the Manchester University. The Treasury has again made a special grant of £1,200, for this year for the promotion of research and other special purposes.

Mr. Fred W. Jackson's presentation portrait of "George Woolley, Esq.," is now on view at the annual exhibition of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts in the City Art Gallery. It is described as one of the best works from the artist's hand, the subject being more comfortably posed than any of the other people represented on the walls.

Mrs. Agnes Pochin, of Bodnant, whose death is announced at the age of eighty-two, was the widow of the late Mr. Henry Davis Pochin, formerly M.P. for Stafford, and of the firm of H. D. Pochin & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Manchester. Mrs. Pochin was one of the earliest pioneers of the woman suffrage movement, being the first woman to make a speech in its advocacy. Of late years she lived in retirement at her home in North Wales.

Sheffield Notes.

It was rather a shock (writes a correspondent) to notice the other day the magic word "Sale" across the window of a well-known pharmacy not a hundred miles from the centre of the city. Closer inspection, however, revealed the fact that the "Sale" is apparently confined to the photographic department, for no bargains in pills or potions were visible.

The Sheffield and District United Friendly and Trade Societies' Medical Association held their annual dinner on February 15, when some statistics were given as to the remarkable headway which the Association is making, and the attitude of the medical profession locally towards the Association's medical officers was criticised. The Secretary of the Society is Mr. Antcliffe, and as a result the President of the Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society has been kept busy explaining that he is not "the other fellow."

Councillor A. Russell Fox, F.L.S., M.P.S., has had a busy week. He was present as Chairman of the Watch Committee at the annual concert on February 12, and was reported at another function as having stated that statistics show that the City has one of the cleanest sheets with regard

to the examination of samples of groceries and provisions that are taken by the inspectors of any city or town in the Kingdom. Also he responded to the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation" at the annual dinner of the Sheffield and District Grocers and Provision Dealers' Association, February 13.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mrs. Clarie Keating, of Sheffield, for hawking without a licence. According to the story of Hilda Batty, of Oughtibridge, Mrs. Keating went to her house offering pills for sale which were for the head, heart, liver, "and anything else." She showed witness a medal for which she said she had qualified at the University. After a long conversation about different ailments, the girl said, she bought a box of pills for which she gave 1s. 1½d. Immediately afterwards she opened the box and found it empty. A constable was sent for. He found the woman and brought her back, and she returned the 1s. 1½d.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Home Again.

Mr. Robert Drane, the *doyen* of pharmacy in Cardiff, has returned from his Egyptian tour much invigorated in health by his long rest.

Personal.

Mr. P. D. Richards, pharmaceutical chemist, who has bought the late Mr. Abernethy's business at Cadoxton-Barry, was formerly manager of the Putney branch of Parke's Drug-stores, Ltd. The Cadoxton business has been established for twenty years.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

B.P. Revision.

The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, having been requested by the General Medical Council to assist in the preparation of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia, has appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. J. J. O'Sullivan, Dr. Hanrahan, and Dr. J. C. McWalter, to prepare a report on the changes to be recommended. Suggestions for improvements can be made to this committee at the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

The New Calendar.

The 1908 edition of the Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has just been published. It contains the Irish Pharmacy Acts and the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, with the regulations made by the Council and approved by the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council. The last-named regulations include the methods of conducting examinations with the syllabuses. Next are given the registers of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, druggists, and pharmaceutical assistants, and the list of members of the Society. There are other matters of interest, such as the examination papers given during 1907, which makes the calendar a useful one to Irish chemists. The book can be obtained from the Registrar, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, the cloth-bound copies being sold at 2s. each.

Guardians' Doings.

In connection with the renewal of drug-contracts by Irish Boards of Guardians, the Council of the Dublin Industrial Development Association is again calling "special attention to the necessity of advertising and specifying on the tender-forms for goods of Irish make."

The Cavan Board of Guardians have investigated the claim of Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Belfast, for unreturned empties. The empties have been discovered at the railway station, where they have been lying for fifteen months. The Guardians decided to pay the carriage and deduct it from Messrs. Clarke's account.

The Omagh Board of Guardians have had to answer inquiries from the Local Government Board in reference to the amount spent on drugs relative to the number of patients treated. The medical officer explains that the supply at two of the dispensaries had become much below normal, and that the orders had to be on a more liberal scale than usual.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

Professor Traill has given 1,000*l.* to the Aberdeen University to be used for the benefit of science students requiring assistance in the pursuit of certain studies.

A pharmacy is to be opened in the Mannsfield district by Mr. P. D. Milne, chemist, Market Street. The shop is a new one at the corner of Hammerfield Avenue and Great Western Road. It will be opened in May.

Mr. R. C. Cardno, chemist, Woodside, has purchased the business of the late Mr. J. D. Hardie, Bucksburn. Mr. Cardno intends to carry it on as a branch, and has appointed Mr. Francis Emslie, chemist, as manager.

Cancer Research.

Dr. Archibald Leitch, assistant in the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital, has been appointed by Dundee Infirmary Directors investigator at the Caird Cancer Pavilion. This appointment is the result of the munificence of Mr. J. K. Caird, J.L.D., who provided the funds for the Cancer Pavilion, and has now promised 1,000*l.* per annum for five years for research work. A laboratory will be fitted up in an unoccupied portion of the pavilion.

An Unfounded Charge.

At Forfar, on February 14, James Jack, pharmaceutical chemist, Arbroath, and a carman in his employ, named Pert, were charged with working a horse in an aerated-water van while it was suffering from raw sores on the shoulder. After hearing witnesses at considerable length Sheriff Lee said the evidence clearly showed that Mr. Jack was not guilty of any cruelty at all. He was acting under the advice not only of two veterinary-surgeons, but of a skilled saddler. He also found the driver not guilty.

Glasgow.

The food and drugs inspectors are busy taking samples of emporated oil, etc., just now.

Therapeutic baths have been opened as an important addition to the Western Baths, Hillhead.

A meeting is to be held at the offices of Mr. D. Colville, C.A., 48 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on March 17, for an account of the winding-up of Barr's Chemical Co., Ltd.

The shop of Mr. Thomas Simpson, chemist and druggist, Flemington, Motherwell, was entered by burglars one night last week, and a quantity of hair-brushes, soaps, perfumes, etc., was stolen.

"Camp" and Kit Coffee.

An action has been commenced in the Edinburgh Court of Session, at the instance of R. Paterson & Sons, coffee-essence manufacturers, Glasgow, and Campbell Paterson, Robert Paterson, and James David Paterson, the individual partners, against Walter Paterson, coffee-essence manufacturer, Gordonston House, Partickhill, Glasgow, and the Kit Coffee Co., Ltd., 195 Broomloan Road, Govan, Glasgow, in which the plaintiffs sue for a sum of 15,000*l.*, or, alternatively, 10,000*l.* from Walter Paterson and 5,000*l.* from Kit Coffee, Ltd., as damages in respect of alleged false and injurious representations. Mr. Walter Paterson was for many years in partnership with Mr. Campbell Paterson, and retired from the business in October 1904. The defendants contend that the action is incompetent, that the statements are irrelevant and unfounded in fact.

Assaulting his Protector.

At Dumfries Police Court on February 13, a labourer named Rae was fined 5s. with the alternative of three days' imprisonment for having assaulted Andrew Currie, a chemist's assistant. It was explained by the prosecution that the accused went into the shop of Mr. John Daniel,

chemist and druggist, High Street, where Currie is assistant, and purchased a small jar of rat poison, with which he stated that he was going to kill rats. Immediately after accused had left the shop his wife came in, and when told her husband had purchased rat poison, she exclaimed that it was for himself, and not for rats. Mr. Daniel then sent his assistant after accused to see if he could get the poison back from him, and it was while attempting to do so that Currie was assaulted.

Personal.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, chemist and druggist, Oban, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Argyll.

Mr. Kenneth McDonald, chemist and druggist, Baron Bailie of Dunkeld, was, on February 12, presented with a silver salver and jug and an address by the brethren of the Masonic Lodge of Dunkeld (No. 14 St. John's) on his retirement from the secretaryship after holding office for thirty-five years.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

FEMALE NURSES.—The recent decision to employ female nurses in the Val de Grace Military Hospital, Paris, appears to have had its origin in the excellent services rendered by the twelve Red Cross nurses sent out to Casablanca. When Admiral Philibert carried the wounded to Algiers he asked for two nurses to accompany them. Thus, for the first time in history, Frenchwomen officially belonged to the fleet.

M. BÉHAL, the professor of toxicology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, has been named, at his own request, professor of organic chemistry at the same school, in the place of M. Jungfleisch, who has accepted a professorship at the College of France. M. Béhal's scientific attainments have already secured him a prominent position as a distinguished chemist, and he is also well known as the General Secretary of the Chemical Society of France, which celebrated its jubilee last year.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the last meeting of this Society the following gentlemen were elected as corresponding foreign members: M. Guareschi, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Turin, and M. Valère Haazen, President of the Society of Pharmacy of Antwerp. The Society also nominated by acclamation to the distinction of associate members Professor Jungfleisch, of Paris, and M. Heckel, of Marseilles, in the place of MM. Berthelot and Moissan, deceased.

MEDICAL ENTENTE CORDIALE.—As an outcome of the medical entente cordiale which has existed between the leading French and English doctors during the past two or three years, a series of conferences have been arranged, to be held reciprocally in Paris and London. The first of these was given last Monday afternoon in the large amphitheatre of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, before a packed audience, by Sir Dyce Duckworth, who spoke in French. The subject of his conference was "Diathesis," and he spoke of the personal factor in medicine, dwelling on the fact that there is a modern tendency for doctors to pay too much attention to the subject of microbes, to the detriment of the patient. He recalled the words of Sir William Jenner that in the presence of a patient the uppermost thoughts of every doctor should be merely: "What is the diagnosis?" and "What is the remedy?" Sir Dyce Duckworth spoke somewhat emphatically against total abstinence, and expressed the opinion that because a glass of pure alcohol would kill an animal, it was idle to argue that the human system would be harmed by a glass of beer or wine.

DANVAL, THE EX-CONVICT.—Danval, the pharmacist convict who received a free pardon a few years ago, has addressed a letter to the President of the French Republic asking to be re-transported to the New Caledonian convict settlement, whence he comes. He appears to look back with envy to the time when he was a prosperous convict colonist at the Antipodes, without care for the future bread of himself and his family. He also regrets the days when, as prison pharmacist, he had "a life many French pharmacists' assistants would envy," such as short hours and

little chance of discharge. Danval is now a struggling clerk in Paris, a post given to him almost in charity, and he appears to feel keenly his hopeless prospects. The Paris "Journal," which was instrumental in obtaining Danval's release, is taking up his case again, with a view probably of securing a revision of the original sentence (réhabilitation). *C. & D.* readers will remember that he was convicted thirty years ago on the charge of poisoning his wife with arsenic. It is stated that the General Syndicate of French Pharmacists has opened a public subscription with a view to purchasing an annuity for Danval, he being now sixty-three years of age. The Syndicate has headed the list with a contribution of 8,000f. (320*l.*), but it remains to be seen whether the older and more influential societies connected with pharmacy in France will take the matter up.

Colonial and Foreign News.

IN THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.—Mr. Renzo Tettamanzi, formerly chemist at the Cooperativa Farmaceutica at Milan, has commenced business on his own account at Viareggio.

HUNYADI WATER.—A case has recently been decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Ohio, in which the producer of Hunyadi Janos water brought action against Edward Wagner, of Cincinnati, for the manufacture and sale of "Artificial Hunyadi Janos." Wagner proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not misrepresented his product in any way; that the use of the word "artificial" at once removed the water from any competition with the original substance; and that he had not infringed any trade-mark right. The Court upheld Wagner's contention and dismissed the case.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—We have received a copy of a circular sent out by the Manufacturing Chemists' and Proprietors' Association of Sydney, in reference to the proposed legislation regarding proprietaries in Australia. The circular complains that Mr. Beale took no steps to obtain evidence from reputable proprietary medicine firms, but neglected no opportunity of recording the most flimsy and improbable statements against proprietary medicines. The circular further protests against taking as evidence the report of a prejudiced man. "Much of the report is untrue. A very great deal of it is slanderous," is how the report is summed up.

SICK-FUNDS IN GERMANY.—The trouble between pharmacists and the various sick-funds all over Germany is increasing instead of decreasing. The disputes which have recently arisen in the Velbert district have led to the aid of the Government authorities being invoked. The pharmacists of the Bochum district have declined, by arrangement with the Rhenish Westphalian Pharmaceutical Association, to furnish supplies at certain prices to the local Miners' Relief Fund; consequently the management of the Fund have withdrawn from nineteen pharmacies the right to supply its members.

THE PRICE OF ALCOHOL IN GERMANY.—German pharmacists have wakened up to the fact that the advance in the price of alcohol will affect the cost of tinctures and extracts, and the German Pharmaceutical Association (Apotheker Verein) has shown the authorities that this will reduce the profits of pharmacists, but no change has been made in the authorised prices for 1903. In order to provide against a similar inconvenience in the future it is suggested that a supplement to the official list should be issued every three months in order that fluctuations in prices may be provided for.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF BRUGES.—The members of this Society held their annual dinner on Sunday afternoon, February 16, at the Grand Hotel, Bruges. M. François presided, and was supported by a considerable number of members. After dinner the President exhorted members to work together for the benefit of pharmacy. M. Dryepontd thanked the President for his eloquent speech, and said the success of the Pharmaceutical Society of Bruges was largely due to the untiring efforts of the President and the devotion of the Hon. Secretary, M. Deleu. M. Hondaert also spoke, and an excellent musical programme was afterwards rendered.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

RODENTS THAT ARE PLAGUE INFECTED continue to be found in the King Williamstown district of the Cape Colony, and scarlet fever is causing the different South African Governments some concern. The white population get it in a mild form, and the mortality is not heavy.

THE AMALGAMATED CHEMISTS' CRICKET CLUB is having a most successful season at the Cape. Since its inclusion in the Merchants' League the Chemists have beaten the leaders in the last year's tournament. On January 18 the chemists scored a century. Mr. Sadler being 103 not out. At a recent meeting of the Club a presentation of a suitably-engraved cigarette-case was presented by Mr. Miller, the captain of the team, to Mr. H. H. North on the occasion of his marriage, which is noted elsewhere in this issue.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Hull, representing Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., London, was in Cape Town when the mail left, as was Mr. Surman, representing Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, London.—Mr. J. Astell Wilson, representing Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Sons, London, was in Cape Town, en route for the Transvaal.—Dr. Julius Petersen, M.L.C., who recently stood as a candidate for the Cape Upper House, was returned head of the poll. His brother, Dr. August Petersen, was formerly one of the members for the division which Dr. Julius now represents, but has retired for the time being from political life.—Mr. J. A. Mathew, head of the firm of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town, celebrated his seventieth birthday on January 27. He received the hearty congratulations of many friends on the occasion.—Mr. T. S. Martin, Main Street, Somerset West, Cape Colony, has taken the manager of his Strand shop into partnership, and in future the style of the business will be Martin & Walls.

INCREASED DOCK-DUES.—A special meeting of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce was held on January 20, when Mr. A. Walsh, chairman of Lennon, Ltd., and President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, who was in the chair, explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering a report of the Freight Committee on the subject of the surcharge of 2½ per cent. on the amount of freight on cargo landed from Europe and America, so that an answer might be framed to the letter which had been received on the subject from the Union-Castle Co. After considerable discussion, a motion was passed by eleven votes to six that the Chamber urges upon the Harbour Board the desirability of going again into the question of dock-dues on shipping, with a view to the adoption of the scheme suggested by Mr. Walsh in April last, thereby ensuring an increased revenue and a more equitable incidence.

Natal.

A FAREWELL.—A party of thirty or forty friends assembled on board the R.M.S. *Briton* to wish God-speed to Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Stranack, of Durban. Mr. Stranack, whose appointment on Messrs. Hewlett's staff is mentioned elsewhere in this issue, will be much missed in musical and amateur theatrical circles in the Colony.

Orange River Colony.

EASTON'S SYRUP.—The recent prosecutions for selling Easton's Syrup are of particular interest to Orange River Colony chemists (writes a Bloemfontein correspondent), as both Easton's Syrup and Fellows's Syrup in liquid and tablet form are quite domestic remedies here. The chemists on the Medical and Pharmacy Council, foreseeing this difficulty, had these preparations placed in Part II. of the Poison Schedule when the Amending Ordinance was being drawn up. The only case in which an accident has

occurred with any of these preparations in the Colony was when a child swallowed a number of Easton's Syrup tablets which had been *bona fide* dispensed on a prescription.

THE NEW MINISTRY of the Orange River Colony numbers among its members a Dr. Ramsbottom, a gentleman very well known in pharmaceutical circles. Dr. Ramsbottom is the new Colonial Treasurer, and has not done badly in exchanging one of the best medical practices in the town for a ministerial portfolio and 2,500*l.* a year. The new Treasurer was the first president of the Orange River Colony Medical and Pharmaceutical Council, in which position he was very popular with all parties except on the one occasion when the medical and the pharmaceutical sections came to loggerheads over the question of placing all preparations of opium in Part I. of the Poison Schedule. But even then it was owing to Dr. Ramsbottom's fairmindedness that the chemists won the day.

Transvaal.

BURGLARY.—On January 19 the premises of Mr. L. Gerschung, wholesale and retail chemist and druggist, in Market Street, Johannesburg, were broken into and goods valued at nearly 700*l.* were stolen. Opium to the value of about 500*l.* was taken, and about 200*l.* worth of patent medicines. The burglars had effected an entrance by breaking a hole in the wall of the store in which the opium and other goods were kept.

India and the East.

CARNAUBA WAX.—The palm-tree (*Copernicia cerifera*, Mart.) from which this wax is obtained is now being specially cultivated in Ceylon.

THE TANIPEI DRUG CO., of Japan, have sent a representative to Southern China, Java, and Dutch India to push the company's proprietaries in these countries.

A BOTANICAL GARDEN.—Dr. Shimoyama, a botanist well known among Japanese pharmaceutical scientists, has acquired several acres of land in Tokyo for the purpose of planting a botanical garden of medical herbs.

TAX ON SAKÉ.—The Japanese firm of T. Komada & Co. is endeavouring to recover \$1,500,000 from the United States Government as duty paid for saké under protest since 1900. Saké is a liquid containing alcohol varying from 17 to 22 per cent., made from fermented rice. The firm contend that saké should be taxed the same as beer, but the Government appraisers tax it as still wine at \$2.50 per proof gal. A sum of \$250,000 or more per annum is at stake.

IN MADRAS.—Among the experiments which the Madras Forest Department is carrying out, the growing of camphor gives good promise. A further large supply of seed was obtained from Japan last year, and the seedlings and trees at Waltair plantation are flourishing. Rubber of many varieties—Assam Cereia, Africana Acera, Mexican, and Para—continue to be experimented with, and in the majority of cases successfully.

THE PUNJAB OCTROI.—The Punjab Trades Association is still hammering away at the Octroi duty (*C. & D.*, November 23, 1907, p. 872, and December 28, 1907, p. 971). Their latest is a protest to the Lahore Municipality on the question of Octroi refunds. The Municipality notified that refunds of Octroi in the case of parcels could only be attended to at certain hours of the day. It is pointed out by the Association that this is inconvenient to many traders and causes "unreasonable delay to the owner," a matter provided against in the code. This delay particularly affects chemists, this being explained as follows:

A good proportion of our export is on telegraphic orders which come in at all hours of the day and night. In the event of such orders reaching us after 11 A.M. we are unable to obtain an Octroi refund, as it is impossible to present the export parcel at the head office before twelve noon.

The same applies to orders by post. We endeavour to send out parcels on date of receipt of order. If the order is for medicines that have to be put up it is in many cases impossible to get them ready before 3 P.M., and if we desire to claim Octroi we are obliged to hold over till the next day. The Association rub this in as another illustration of their contention that the Octroi is a vexatious form of tax.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

EVANS'S QUININE BITTERS.

IN the Chancery Division, on Saturday, February 15, the case of the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co. v. James came before Mr. Justice Neville on a motion for judgment in default of defence. Mr. Greaves, for the plaintiffs, said the action was to restrain the defendant, Mr. Morgan W. James, chemist, Llanelly, from passing off quinine bitters manufactured by him as those of the company or of Gwylym Evans (whose business the company had bought), or from representing himself as carrying on the business of Gwylym Evans, which had been sold to the company. His Lordship had granted an interim injunction on June 7, 1907 (*C. & D.*, 1907, 1, 896), and the plaintiffs now asked that the interim injunction might be made perpetual and the defendant ordered to pay the costs of the action. Mr. Justice Neville made the order as asked.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on February 14, before Mr. Plowden, Mr. Edward Courtenay, chemist and druggist, 2 Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which contained only a trace of nitrous ether. Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, prosecuted for the Marylebone Borough Council, and Mr. Kirby (Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended. Mr. Freke Palmer stated that Mr. Kirby admitted the analyst's certificate and pleaded guilty. Thereupon Mr. Plowden's curiosity was awakened, and Mr. Freke Palmer explained to him what the spirit is, and how it acts as a diaphoretic. He quoted from Dr. Wynter Blyth, the public analyst. Mr. Kirby told how the spirit is made, and was proceeding when

Mr. Plowden said: Still, you don't deny that some customer has been done out of his perspiration? (Laughter.)

Mr. Kirby pointed out that the article in question was particularly liable to deteriorate. It was practically impossible, however carefully one kept the article, to keep it at full strength after any considerable time, so that the retail trader in a small way of business was simply at the mercy of the Borough Inspector. Since the Inspector's visit the defendant had bought from one of the best wholesale firms in London a bottle of this spirit, and on the label of the bottle appeared the following:

Spiritus aetheris nitrosi. This preparation is manufactured strictly according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and is carefully standardised, but owing to its instability it cannot be guaranteed to maintain its strength.

Mr. Plowden imposed a fine of 10s., with 12s. 6d. costs.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

CANINE SPECIALIST.

ON February 19 the solicitors of the R.C.V.S. appeared before the Kingston Bench to enter into recognisances with a view to appeal against a decision of the Magistrates given last week with reference to a resident who called himself a "canine specialist" (*C. & D.*, February 15, p. 253). The College view this as an important case, and consider the magistrates should have entered a conviction. Several months will of necessity elapse before the appeal will be heard.

County Court Cases.

A CHEMIST'S ACCOUNT FOR OXYGEN.

IN the City of London Court, on Monday, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., a claim was made by Mr. Joseph Senior, chemist and druggist, 2 Campton Street, Eastbourne, against Mr. E. C. A. Sharrer, 20 Abchurch Lane, E.C., to recover 76l. 18s. 5d. for drugs and medicines, &c., supplied to his order. The defendant paid 9l. 18s. into Court and disputed the balance. Mr. Douglas Hogg appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Dodd for the defendant. Plaintiff's case was that last July defendant's son went to Eastbourne to spend the first portion of his honeymoon and was taken ill. He was attended by Dr. C. O. Harding, a former mayor of Eastbourne, and when his illness of pneu-

monia became very acute the doctor communicated with the defendant, the young man's father, and told him the serious nature of the matter. Dr. Harding's evidence was to the effect that when he saw the defendant he said his son was to be supplied with whatever was necessary to get him over the illness. Then the doctor ordered the plaintiff to supply oxygen, which had to be used in large quantities. The doctor said that a great deal more was being used than was at all necessary, except that the patient insisted on having it. The noise of the gas hissing from the containers seemed to give him mental comfort. As the consumption of oxygen was costing 3l. to 4l. per day Dr. Harding said he warned the defendant of the expense, knowing that he would have to pay the bill. According to the doctor the defendant said it could not be helped, and he sanctioned the matter. The son, unfortunately, died, and his young wife was so broken in health that she had had to go to Mentone to try to recuperate. The defence was that Dr. Harding was not told by the defendant that he would be responsible for the plaintiff's account. Defendant told the Court that he sent in all 240l. to his son and daughter-in-law during an illness which did not last more than four weeks, and that out of those sums sent weekly the plaintiff's account should have been paid. He admitted having specifically ordered one lot of oxygen, and for that he had paid into Court. His son stayed at the Grand Hotel, and an illness naturally became very expensive. It was said for the defendant that the plaintiff's demand for 15s. per cylinder for oxygen was very unreasonably excessive, and that 8s. 4d. was the price which should have been charged. The catalogue of the British Oxygen Co., Ltd., was produced, from which it appeared that for quantities of less than twenty cubic feet in the company's cylinders 4d. per cubic foot was charged, and in customers' cylinders 3d. per foot. In quantities of twenty feet and less than sixty cubic feet, 3d. per foot in company's cylinders and 2½d. in customers'. For quantities of sixty feet and upwards 2½d. per foot in company's cylinders was charged and 2d. per foot in customers'. The plaintiff said that the sizes of the cylinders varied. He had charged 15s. each, but that was forty feet. It was ridiculous to suggest that he should have charged 8s. 4d. for that. Mr. William J. Wallace, of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., said the price of forty-foot cylinders delivered in London was 15s. 4d. After hearing further evidence, Judge Lumley Smith said the defendant had been very liberal, but he was liable for the plaintiff's account. Now it was rather a high bill. The prices were, he thought, full prices. He would find for the plaintiff for 60l. beyond the 9l. 8s. in Court, and costs. Mr. Dodd suggested that certain costs should be disallowed to the plaintiff. Judge Lumley Smith: I believe chemists get considerable profits. Mr. Dodd said plaintiff had admitted that the trade discount was 20 per cent., but it was unreasonable for the plaintiff to have charged so high a profit as he had, considering that there was no dispensing to do. It was like buying stones or coals to order cylinders of oxygen. Judge Lumley Smith said the costs would follow the ordinary rule.

Bankruptcy Report.

RE HERMANN C. WOLTERECK, 3 Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.—The first meeting of creditors was held on February 17, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Official Receiver. According to his own statements, debtor is a consulting chemist, and came to London from New York in 1899 for the purpose of demonstrating a process for producing white lead by electrolysis. A syndicate was formed, but the scheme fell through. The debtor was also interested in the Eschweiler Woltereck Process Syndicate, Ltd., which presently went into liquidation, and its assets were taken over by the Chemicals Proprietary, Ltd., which also went into liquidation, and was in 1904 reconstructed with Chemicals, Ltd., under the name of the Sulphate of Ammonia Co., Ltd. Then the Diben Woltereck Processes Development Co., Ltd., was formed in 1902-3 to acquire a joint invention of the debtor and Mr. Diben. It is at present proposed to sell the English rights to a new company. The Cyanide Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was formed in 1903 to acquire the debtor's process for the production of hydrocyanic acid and cyanide, but it shared the same fate as the others. A statement of affairs was presented, showing total liabilities 13,509l. 18s. 3d. unsecured 7,346l. 7s. 1d., and assets valued at 56l. 7s. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Deeds of Arrangement.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, 14 Donnybrook Road, Dublin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The following are creditors: Morez Optical Co., London (12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*); Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Axminster (6*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*); Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin (155*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*); Charles Rose, Dublin (12*l.* 10*s.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (9*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*).

CHARITY, THOMAS WILLIAM, 126 Lennard Road, New Beckenham, and WILLIAM CHARITY, Avisford, Morland Avenue, Croydon, trading as W. Charity & Sons, commission agents, at 14 Harp Lane, London, E.C. Composition of 8*s.* in the pound on or before the expiration of two months from February 6, 1908; secured by an assignment upon trust, etc. Three Norwegian banks, creditors for 7,696*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, to take over in part payment of said composition certain Norwegian securities and balance of an account due to debtors there at the agreed amount of 1,000*l.* The trustee is Mr. F. E. Wright, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C. The following are creditors: Bayer & Co., Ltd. (19*l.*); Crisp, Fowler & Co. (10*l.*); R. W. Greeff & Co. (106*l.*); C. H. Huish (40*l.*); Meister, Lucius & Bruning (100*l.*); A. & M. Zimmermann (119*l.*); Cordes, Hermann & Co., Hamburg (242*l.*).

New Companies and Company News.

R. & G. ATKINS & Co., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of druggists, herbalists, and proprietors of medical and chemical stores carried on at 118 Falcon Road, Battersea, as "R. & G. Atkins & Co."

JOHN MASSEY & Co., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a mineral tooth manufacturer carried on by W. Massey at Maghull, Lancs, and to adopt an agreement with A. H. Taylor. Registered office, Kensington Works, Maghull, Lancs.

SKINCLERA, LTD.—Capital 200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the right to use the name "Skinclera," to sell preparations under the said title, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of medical, medicinal, mineral, and chemical preparations, etc. Registered office, 18 Bride Lane, E.C.

ÆOSAN CO., LTD.—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire British patent No. 24,195 of 1903 granted to L. Von Oorth or his agents or licensees for an invention for improvements in devices for distributing gases to a bathing liquid, and to develop and turn to account the same. The first directors are A. J. Prochaska (managing director) and T. Mustad. Qualification, 20*l.* shares or stock. Remuneration, 2*l.* each per week. Registered office, 102 Charlotte Street, Birmingham.

ENGOL, LTD.—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Leicester and elsewhere as the Anglo-American Dentifrice Co., Ltd., to adopt an agreement with the said company, and to carry on the same and the business of wholesale and retail manufacturing chemists, druggists, dealers in medicinal, surgical, chemical, and scientific preparations and apparatus, etc. The first directors are Mrs. A. E. Green, 10 De Montford Street, Leicester, R. K. Hull, and J. N. de la Perrelle.

MCADAM & BATES, LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2,050*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, heretofore carried on by T. J. McAdam at 41 High Street, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. The number of directors is not to be more than five; the first are T. J. McAdam and W. V. Bates (permanent). Qualification, one share. Remuneration of W. V. Bates 150*l.* per annum; of T. J. McAdam 50*l.* per annum. Registered office, 41 High Street, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

SELF-ACTING DISINFECTANT MACHINE CO., LTD.—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 4,000 preference and 2,940 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each, and 1,200 deferred shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of machines and disinfectants, sanitary engineers, druggists, chemists, soap-boilers, etc., and to take over the business carried on by the Self-Acting Disinfectant Co. at 25 Victoria Street, S.W. The first directors are W. C. V. Harwood, C. G. Rawlings, E. A. Harvey, and S. W. Kelsey (managing director). Registered office, 52 Doughty Street, W.C.

DELBANCO & Co., LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 6 per cent. preference, 2,000 "A" ordinary, and 3,000 "B" ordinary). Objects: To carry on the business of produce-brokers, colonial merchants, dealers in and buyers and cultivators of cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar, spices, cereals, and nuts, grocers, etc., and to acquire the business carried on at 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., as Delbanco. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. Saalfeld (governing director) and D. Delbanco (both permanent), and Eleanor H. Delbanco. Remuneration of A. Saalfeld, 100*l.* per annum.

JAMES TOMPKINS, LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in indiarubber and guttapercha goods, druggists' sundries, toys, waterproof goods, surgical instruments and kindred goods, etc., carried on at 386 City Road, E.C., as "James Tompkins." No initial public issue. The first directors are J. Tompkins (permanent managing director), A. H. Tompkins, M. J. Tompkins, and Mrs. E. Tompkins. Registered office, 386 City Road, E.C. [This conversion is, we are asked to state, purely for family reasons.]

THOMPSON & Co. (MANCHESTER), LTD.—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (5,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of aniline-dye manufacturers carried on at 163 Fairfield Road, Droylsden, by W. G. Thompson & Co., Ltd., to adopt an agreement with Mrs. A. Thompson, and to carry on the said business and that of manufacturers of and dealers in dye-ware, pigments, varnishes, drugs, gum, chemical and other preparations, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. W. Thompson, J. Nuttall, V. Norbury, J. H. Blurton, and C. L. Smith. Registered office, Fairfield Road Works, Droylsden, Manchester.

W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, LTD.—The directors have recommended a final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, making 5 per cent. for the year.

ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LTD.—A special resolution was passed on October 25, and confirmed on November 23, 1907, to the effect that this company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. E. Pope, of 144 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., be appointed liquidator. A provisional agreement has been made for the sale of the undertaking to a new company, the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. of Canada, Ltd., which was registered on March 19, 1907.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—*Turpentine, Ltd.* (London).—Two debentures, dated February 10, 1908, to secure 100*l.* and 80*l.* respectively, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, have been registered. Holder: F. H. Fraser, 98 Commercial Road, E.—*S. F. Lyle, Ltd.*, mineral-water manufacturers, Portsmouth. A debenture to "Bearer," dated January 24, 1908, to secure 1,000*l.*, charged on mineral-water manufacturing business and factory, with plant, etc., in Cardiff Road, Portsmouth, and the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, has been registered.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LTD.—The report for 1907 states that the net profits for the year as shown by the balance-sheet, including 5,208*l.* brought forward, amount to 36,061*l.* Out of this sum a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum has been paid to the preference shareholders, and the interim dividend of 5 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders, absorbing the sum of 12,250*l.*, leaving a balance of 23,811*l.* From this balance the Board recommends the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders, making a total of 10 per cent. for the year, and in addition a bonus of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, carrying 3,000*l.* to the general reserve, and leaving 8,311*l.* to be carried forward.

Business Changes.

MR. T. MONK-JONES, late of Whitstable, has purchased the chemist's business at Regent Street, Teignmouth.

MESSRS. SADLER & Co. have sold their business at 13 Prince of Wales' Road, London, N.W., to Mr. G. Payne.

MESSRS. LANE & FOOT, chemists, have removed from 6 Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway, to 195 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. THOS. CASSWELL, the Northern representative of Messrs Johnson & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Finsbury, has removed from Leeds to 136 Duke Street, Southampton.

MR. W. E. MASON, chemist and druggist, has taken the premises at 2 Parade Mansions, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E., which he will open as soon as alterations are completed.

MESSRS. SHIRTLIFF & Co., chemists, of Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, and Elmwood Gardens, Acton Hill, are opening a new branch at 2 Station Parade, Ealing Common Station, on completion of the necessary alterations, which are being carried out by Messrs. Sangers, of Euston Road, N.W.

THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN.—First age: Soothing syrup. Second age: Candy. Third age: Face-powder. Fourth age: Digestive tablets. Fifth age: Hair-grower. Sixth age: Rheumatic liniment. Seventh age: Invalid foods.

Personalities.

MR. E. DUNKLEY, pharmaceutical chemist, Tunbridge Wells, has been re-elected a director of the South of England Mutual Plate-glass Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. A. J. RIVETT, chemist and druggist, of Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, is coming home for a time, and may be addressed c/o THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

By one vote only Mr. W. Spark, chemist and druggist, was unsuccessful in his candidature to fill a casual vacancy on the Maryport Urban District Council. The voting-papers had to be counted four times.

MR. N. C. POLSON, of Messrs. N. C. Polson & Co., manufacturing chemists, Kingston, Ontario, is now on a business visit to London, and communications may be addressed to him at the office of the *C. & D.*

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Alderman William Parkinson, wholesale druggist, of Burnley, are desired to forward particulars to Messrs. Nowell, Meller & Nowell, his solicitors, of Burnley.

DR. BLACKMAN, who has been appointed Chairman of the Botany section of the British Association, is not a professor at Leeds University, but Reader in Botany at the University of Cambridge. The error was due to the Association.

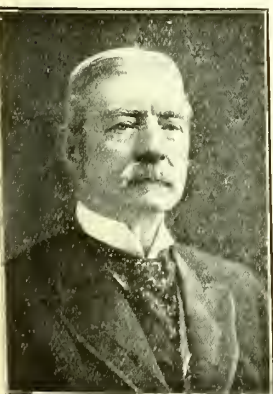
MR. HENRY BALL, pharmaceutical chemist, Southport, has been elected President of the Southport Free Church Council for the next twelve months. Mr. Ball is well known throughout Lancashire as a prominent member of the Wesleyan denomination.

MR. MORRIS W. STRANACK, who has managed the wholesale department of Stranack & Williams, of Durban, Natal (his father's firm) for some years, has come to England to take up the position of manager of the London office of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Charlotte Street, E.C.

MR. J. HALL-EDWARDS, the Birmingham surgeon, who is well known as one of the earliest workers with the x-rays, has had his hand and part of an arm amputated on account of a chronic affection caused by constant exposure to the x-rays. He first noticed signs of the trouble in 1896.

ALL the public bodies of the Nelson district were represented at the funeral of Mr. Martin Collins, chemist and druggist, of Nelson, which took place on Thursday, February 13. The Nelson Tradesmen's Association and the Nelson Plate-glass Association contributed beautiful wreaths.

THIS is a portrait of Lord Ebury, of Ebury Manor, Middlesex, which we reproduce from a special portrait by the Army and Navy Co-operative Supply, Ltd., published this week by the "Financial Times." Lord Ebury is the chairman of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., of the Auxiliary Stores, and of Van den Berghs, Ltd. He was the most strenuous opponent of the directorate clause of the Pharmacy Bill. Lord Ebury is the second baron. His father, Robert Grosvenor, was the third son of the first Marquis of Westminster, and was the M.P. for Shaftesbury, Chester, and Middlesex in succession from 1822 to 1857, and



held Government office. He received the peerage in the latter year. The present baron, Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, was formerly a captain in the 1st Life Guards, and was M.P. for Westminster from 1865 to 1874. He succeeded his father on November 18, 1893.

CAPE ARGOL.—The exports of argol from Cape Colony during 1907 amounted to 163,316 lb., valued at 2,849*l.*, compared with 11,922 lb., valued at 1,942*l.*, during 1906.

Births.

ABBOTT.—At 11 Melrose Gardens, North Kelvinside, Glasgow, on February 15, the wife of James Abbott, chemist and druggist, of a son.

CARRUTHERS.—At 31 St. John's Street, Bedford, the wife of E. Murray Carruthers, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MAIR.—At 7 Comiston Road, Edinburgh, on February 17, the wife of William Mair, F.C.S. (Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.), of a daughter.

RICHARDS.—At Cadoxton, Barry, on February 12, the wife of P. D. Richards, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

WOLFE.—At the Rampart, Kinsale, on February 1, the wife of Ernest E. Wolfe, F.C.S., pharmacist and optician, of a son.

Deaths.

BRUSSE.—The death is announced, at the age of seventy-one, of Mr. P. van Asheek Brusse, of Amsterdam, senior of the Dutch cinchona-brokers. Mr. Brusse had been in business on his own account as a broker on the Amsterdam market for nearly fifty years, at first in drugs and afterwards in cinchona, having previously had experience of the drug-trade in the firm of van Enst & Dijk, now extinct, but then well known. He remained with this firm for some years after serving his apprenticeship, and was then appointed broker by the City Council. [The position of broker is a public office in Holland.—Ed.] Mr. Brusse was highly respected for his honesty and independence of character. He was a frequent contributor on trade subjects to the Dutch Press. He retired from business last year owing to ill-health.

HASTIE.—At Doncaster, on February 11, Mr. James Hastie, chemical-manure and soap manufacturer, aged sixty-six. Mr. Hastie, who was well known to the agriculturists of the district, was for many years with Messrs. Morris, Little & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Doncaster.

ING.—At the Hollies, West Hill, Aldeburgh, on February 13, Mr. John Ing, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Ing was in business in Aldeburgh for many years, having taken the shop in High Street forty-one years ago. He had been retired nine years. A man of sterling character and integrity, he was held in the highest regard and esteem. He was a member of the old Corporation; he was churchwarden for many years. For thirty years he was local Secretary and Treasurer for the London Missionary Society. One of his sons who was on the Army Medical Staff accompanied the Soudan Expedition up the Nile for the relief of General Gordon.

KEENE.—At Bournemouth, suddenly, on February 14, Mr. Harold Keene, a director of G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., chemists, Bournemouth, aged thirty-six. Mr. Keene, who was well known and highly esteemed in the district, was a native of Bournemouth, and had been with the company of which he was a director for twenty years, his particular branch being the charge of the surgical department. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place at the Bournemouth Cemetery on February 18. In addition to his co-directors, Mr. G. E. Bridge (Mayor of Bournemouth) and Mr. W. E. Curtis, there were present, representing the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Messrs. F. E. Bilson, F. W. Hornby, J. H. Williams, W. W. Wilkins, A. Worth, and W. A. Bingham.

OVERTOUN.—At Overtoun, Dumbartonshire, on February 15, John Campbell White, Baron Overtoun, of Overtoun, aged sixty-four. The late Peer was the head of the firm of Messrs. J. & J. White, of Shawfield Chemical-works, Rutherglen, the well-known manufacturers of chrome compounds. The business was established by his great-grandfather, who acquired the works in 1810, and Baron Overtoun's father, Mr. James White, joined the firm in 1851, after practising in Glasgow as a lawyer. Lord Overtoun studied at the Glasgow University and graduated as a M.A. in 1854. While in the University he was particularly fond

of physical science and worked in Lord Kelvin's laboratory. He applied (but was too late) for the post of assistant to that distinguished scientist when he set out in the *Great Eastern* to lay the Atlantic cable. He then entered his father's establishment, became a partner in 1867, and, later, sole proprietor of the works. He received a peerage from Mr. Gladstone in 1893, this being in recognition of the philanthropic and religious work which he had done in Glasgow and its environs. He was one of the most distinguished lay members of the Free Church of Scotland prior to its amalgamation with the United Presbyterian Church. Lord Overton's nephew and heir is Mr. Dundas White, M.P., but the peerage becomes extinct.

RANKIN.—At 84 Cumberland Street, Glasgow, on February 15, Margaret Macaulay, widow of Mr. Hugh Rankin, chemist, Glasgow. Colonial papers, please copy.

SAGE.—At Frome, Somerset, on February 12, Mr. Charles James Sage, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Sage retired from business about a year



ago in consequence of a severe illness, for which he was ordered to Tenerife, Canary Islands. Unfortunately, while there he contracted malaria, and it was from the weakness which accompanies this disease that he died. Mr. Sage was born at Frome Selwood, and was articled to Mr. J. T. Allen, chemist, Frome. Leaving him in 1861, he became an assistant with Mr. Thomas, Stoke Newington, and a year later got an engagement at the Poultry branch of Messrs. Corby, Stacey & Co. Thereafter he had a situa-

tion in Chester, but returned to London as an assistant to Mr. James Merrell, of Camden Road, and then with Mr. Starkey, 4 Strand. On January 1, 1866, he acquired Mr. Allen's business in Frome, and this he continued uninterruptedly until the beginning of last year. With his pharmacy he combined a printing business, and was an active man in various Frome organisations—e.g., he was Chairman of the Frome Gas Company and Treasurer of the Trustees of the Frome Cemeteries, and was the founder of the Frome and District Chamber of Commerce. A quiet, unassuming man, with a wonderful vein of interesting reminiscence, Mr. Sage was highly respected in his native town, where he resided after his retirement. During his residence at Tenerife he made some observations on the cochineal industry, and communicated a note on the subject to this journal. He is survived by Mrs. Sage, who has long been an invalid, and of his family his son, Mr. C. Edward Sage, Ph.C., F.C.S., is well known in pharmacy and the drug-trade.

SAUNDERS.—At 50 High Street, Highgate, N., on February 12, Mr. Charles Saunders, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one. Mr. Saunders had been in business in Highgate for nearly forty years, and was one of the best-known residents. He was born at Belswains Farm, Hemel Hempstead. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Sangster, chemist, St. John's Wood. He passed the Modified examination in 1868, and then, after gaining further experience in the West-end and suburbs, set up in business in North Hill, Highgate. Some eleven years ago, his premises being required for the extension of Highgate School, he moved to the High Street. Mr. Saunders took a great interest in the Volunteer movement, and was an honorary member of the Highgate detachment of the 1st V.B. Middlesex Regiment. He was also an enthusiastic cricketer, and for many years captained the annual match between teams from North and South Highgate. Mr. Saunders leaves a widow, six sons, and one daughter. Two of the sons are qualified chemists—Mr. C. E. Saunders having managed the Highgate business for some time, Mr. F. G. Saunders being at Windsor. It is interesting to note that both these sons fought in the South African War.

The funeral took place on February 17 at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, the first part of the service being held in St. Michael's Church, Highgate.

SCOTT.—At Keswick, on February 13, as the result of a burning accident (see p. 283), Mr. Henry Scott, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Scott served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. N. V. Swindle, and was afterwards an assistant at West Cowes. After passing the Minor, in 1899, he returned to his apprentice-master and was with him when the business was sold to Cowper, Ltd., who retained his services as manager until he went into business on his own account in 1905. Mr. Scott was very popular among the public, while his immediate friends and his Masonic brethren held him in the highest esteem.

SPINKS.—At 44 St. Jude Street, Mildmay Park, London, N., on January 12, Alfred Spinks, aged sixty-one. Mr. Spinks ("John") was well known to the drug-trade in London, having acted as coachman for Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., for forty-six years.

STALLMAN.—A cable has been received in London announcing that Mr. John H. Stallman, of New York, died on Sunday, February 16, after four days' illness. Mr. Stallman, who was the founder and President of the Stallman & Fulton Co., of New York, spent several months in London about two years ago, when he temporarily managed the Mincing Lane branch.

WESTON.—At Church Street, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on February 7, Mr. Charles Weston, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Weston went to Ventnor in 1870, and established the business now carried on at 2 High Street by Mr. James Dunning. He disposed of the business in 1893, and until two years ago he practised as a dental surgeon.

WHITELAW.—At 4 Bellefield Avenue, Dundee, on February 17, suddenly, Rose Smith, wife of Mr. George C. Whitelaw, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-five.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 121/42. Morrison's Asthma Cure: where obtainable?
- 121/62. Address of the Regania [Soap] Co.
- 35/117. Where can Arnott's "Balsam of Liquorice" be obtained?
- 119/28. Where can Taylor's Carbolic Lambing Oil be obtained?
- 119/70. Who makes Mackenzie's Syrup of Linseed and Liquorice?
- 118/44. Nickel salts "Versels" and Cypranit; where obtainable?
- 91/19. Who are the makers of Davidson's enemas and Dermo-celloid?
- 118/55. Who are the makers of Da-ta-phone, or where can it be obtained?
- 116/6. Where can De Guesnellis hydrated bismuth solution be obtained?
- 118/49. Name and address of proprietors or agents for Cumol or Kunnol?
- 119/53. Makers of Cawood's Pinolia blocks and carbolic liquid soap?
- 118/48. What milk-pasteuriser is it that is advocated by Nathan Strauss and is obtainable for 8s.?

A PORTION OF THE LIBRARY of Mr. W. Maskew, pharmaceutical chemist, Clacton-on-Sea, was sold on February 20, at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's sale-rooms, Wellington Street, London, W.C. Some good prices were obtained for ancient medical books, the following being some examples: *Hyspanus' "Treasure of Health,"* two guineas; Hall's "Select Observations" (1683), ten guineas; Gesner's "Newe Jewell of Health," 3l. 12s. 6d.; "Secretes" of Alexis and another copy of Gesner, 3l. 5s.; Vigo's "Chirurgery" (1550), 3l.

Trade Notes.

"DERBYSHIRE HEATHER."—This is the title of a new perfume introduced by Messrs. Bernard P. Hall & Co., Bakewell, Derbyshire. It is an attractive and refined perfume of pleasant odour, and is already, we understand, enjoying a fair sale in all parts of the Kingdom. It is put up in good-style stoppered bottles to be retailed at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. (enclosed in a cylindrical case, handsomely finished), and sprinkler bottles to be retailed at 1s.

THE "Year-book of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association" for 1908, including the protected list, has been issued this week, and chemists, whether retail or wholesale, who have not received a copy of it should address the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, 185 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C., who is probably unaware of the fact that it is difficult to find this address in the book, as it appears neither on the cover nor on the title-page.

MR. ROBERT BLACKIE, wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemist, Shen Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E., has considerably extended his price-list this month, and in addition to the illustrated portion (dealing with packed specialities and special preparations) the list includes drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. We observe that Mr. A. M. Simpson, F.C.S., who has recently joined Mr. Blackie, has control of the firm's manufacturing laboratory.

LOFOTEN COD-LIVER OIL.—The first sample of this season's cod-liver oil which we have received came to hand from Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E., on Tuesday afternoon. The sample was from a few barrels which arrived from their factory at Henningsvær, Lofoten, that day, and Messrs. Allen & Hanburys inform us that their factory report is that up to the present fishing has been small, but the yield from the livers is good and the quality of the latter is also good. As to the last statement—judging from the sample before us—the oil is fine, is exceptionally pale in colour, and of scarcely perceptible odour. Samples will be available to buyers who apply for them to Messrs. Allen & Hanburys at the above address.

PAPER LETTERS.—Retail chemists have of recent years fully awakened to the value of their shop windows as a business asset, and many are aware that it is important to change the lettering on windows occasionally. One of the first to do this was Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Harrogate, an adept at cutting letters from paper, with few in the trade to equal him. Now he is rivalled by manufacturers. We have before us samples of ready cut-out letters, made by Messrs. W. F. Crawford & Co., Albert Steam-works, Crampton Street, Walworth, London, S.E., cut from papers of assorted colours and edged letters. They are cheap and effective, and the firm send 2s. 6d. worth and upwards carriage paid.

BOVRIL BONUS PICTURE.—We have on several occasions had the opportunity of calling attention to the artistically-produced gravure pictures which are presented by Bovril, Ltd., 152-166 Old Street, London, E.C., to purchasers of bovril. The latest of the pictures is a reproduction of Mr. Arthur J. Alsley's oil-painting "Well Done." This is a delightful domestic subject, showing a bright English boy riding a Shetland pony in a woodland glade, his mother and sisters looking on. We understand that a copy of this is exchanged for bovril coupons to the value of 2s. A coupon is enclosed with every package of bovril, no matter what size, and our readers should see to it that they get business from the picture.

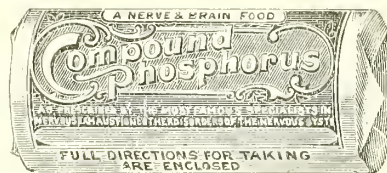
NOVASPIRIN IN INFLUENZA.—This winter's outbreak of influenza has given an opportunity for testing novaspirin. It is some months since we gave an account of the chemical and therapeutical properties of this new remedy, which is methylene citryl-salicylic acid, and occurs as a white, odourless powder, easily soluble in alcohol, but almost insoluble in water. Although originally introduced as an improvement upon salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism (it does not affect the heart), further experience has shown that it is valuable in the treatment of feverish colds in doses of 15 grains every four hours after the first

three doses, which may be taken every hour. One characteristic of novaspirin is that it reduces the body temperature without causing profuse perspiration, and it is analgesic. The manufacturers are the Bayer Co., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

COLLAPSIBLE-TUBE CLOSER.—A member of our staff this week spent an interesting half-hour at the showrooms of Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C., inspecting the newest patterns of Messrs. Colton's pharmaceutical machines. These included a double pill making and finishing machine, which can turn out a million pills a day. It is on the same model as those we have previously described, but on a larger scale. Perhaps the chief novelty was a hand tube-closing machine, which works with a mechanical perfection only attainable by years of practice with the pliers. The filled tube is placed in position, and on turning the handle of the machine four or five distinct operations take place in double-folding the end of the tube and pressing the bend perfectly flat. It is a machine that should be useful to those manufacturers who have a good business in tubed products, and yet not so large as to justify the installation of the power machine to which reference has previously been made in our pages.

MATTONI'S GIESSSHÜBLER WATER.—Messrs. Ingram & Royle, Ltd., 26 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., are agents for this sparkling table-water. Among the constituents are lithium, potassium, strontium, and sodium bicarbonates, the last being present to the extent of 11.9 grams per 10,000 c.c. In consequence of its characteristics as a solvent of lithic and urate deposits the water was recommended by the late Sir Alfred B. Garrod, F.R.S., as a beverage for gouty subjects. But it has a much wider application than this as a table-water for use by those who suffer from disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. The sparkle of the water is due to natural carbonic-acid gas, which is present in excess of its own volume at normal temperature and pressure. The Giesshübler water, we may add, is derived from one of the Carlsbad springs, and is bottled by Heinrich Mattoni at Giesshübl-Puchstein. Messrs. Ingram & Royle being sole agents for the United Kingdom. It is put up in pint and quart wine-bottles, and mixes with spirits and wines without alteration of colour, and adds piquancy to them.

NEW SERIES OF PACKED PILLS.—We have received from the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Hove, England, specimens of their new series of packed pills. Instead of being put up in boxes, the pills are packed in glass tubes, whereby the pills retain their virtues for a long period, special attention being paid to the composition masses. Two examples will suffice to show the style:



"PINK PILLS FOR ANÆMIA."—An ovoid pill, pink, sugar-coated, in a tube 2 in. deep by 1 in. in diameter, securely corked and labelled with a glazed label. The tube is enclosed in a good cylindrical carton and wrapped in a glazed wrapper printed in colours.

"BACK-ACHE AND KIDNEY PILLS."—Tube similar to the above; pill ovoid in shape and orange-coloured; in the label pale green is the predominating colour.

All the printed matter in connection with the pills is of the "known, admitted, and approved remedy" type, and the labels and wrappers show a new departure in artistic designs. The display-cards are dark green in colour and take one dozen packets of the pills, while a silver show-card, 6 in. by 3½ in., is also supplied. In one-dozen lots the pills cost 3s. 6d. per dozen tubes, assorted or otherwise. The name and address of the buyer is printed on the labels when not less than three dozen is ordered.

UNDER the title "La Germano-Argentina" a company has been formed for the purpose of promoting trade between Germany and the Argentine Republic. The head offices are in Berlin with a branch at Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Government is helping on the enterprise by every possible means.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 29, 1908.)

- "GUINEA GOLD"; for dyes (mineral), alkalies, etc. By Taylor & Co., Ltd., 42 Market Street, Wigan. 296,897.
- "ARSOL"; for chemicals in Class 1. By G. F. Jaubert, 155 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. 298,629.
- "GEE-WEE"; for chemical substances in Class 1. By Fritz Beindorff, 80 Milton Street, E.C. 297,145.
- "ANCHOR BRAND" and anchor device; for cod-liver oil emulsion. By S. A. Sheard, 14 S. Queen Street, Morley, Yorks. 298,047.
- "BREBISOL"; for goods in Class 2. By R. H. Brown, 12 West Street, Wigton, Cumberland. 299,076.
- "TREF"; for medicines. By Trench's Remedies, Ltd., 33 S. Frederick Street, Dublin. 298,472.
- "KORTOL"; under device of kangaroo and gum-tree; for a medicine for human use. By the Kortol Co., 24 Leonhardstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 296,414.
- "GUAIACOSE"; for a pharmaceutical preparation in Class 3. By F. Bayer & Co., Koenigstr. 217, Elberfeld, Germany. 298,890.
- "GONDOLA"; for chemicals in Class 1. By P. Morris & Co. (Chester), 135 Foregate Street, Chester. 298,713.
- "ENOL"; for photographic chemicals. By Kodak, Ltd., 57-61 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 298,869.
- "PEREOL"; for disinfectants. By the London Engineering Co., Ltd., 11 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. 298,762.
- "KAMINTS"; for a dental preparation for local anæsthesia. By the Kaminus Chemical Co., 302 George Street, Aberdeen. 298,520.
- "ROBINOL"; for an ointment. By A. Robey, Bridge Field, Kegworth, Derby. 298,824.
- "RUMIS"; for a skin application. By the Rumis Co., 7 Berners Street, Leicester. 298,859.
- "LENTOCALINE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst a/Main, Germany. 298,871.
- "VESCA"; for cameras, etc. By the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., Ltd., 54 Cheapside, London, E.C. 299,018.
- "MOLLUSCA"; for indiarubber goods. By J. G. Ingram & Son, Felstead Street, Hackney Wick, N.E. 298,729.
- "N. & Z." (monogram); for clinical thermometers, etc. By Negretti & Zambra, 38 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 298,889.
- "VITALIN"; for food salts. By the Chemisches Laboratorium, J. Will, 5A Fabrikstrasse, St. Ludwig i/Els, Germany. 297,023.
- "CHICLETS" in sun device; for chewing-gum. By Frank H. Fleer & Co., 24th and Hamilton Streets, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 298,139.
- "CLARETTA"; for aerated waters, etc. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney. 297,724.
- "VITONICA"; for mineral and aerated waters. By N. P. F. Sandiford, 34 King Street West, Manchester. 297,971.
- "THE CHEMISTS' MIXTURE"; for tobacco. By J. J. Kelly, 35 and 36 Upper Camden Street, Dublin. 297,894.
- "CYRALINE"; for all goods in Class 48. By the Cyraline Co., 9 to 15 Oxford Street, London, W. 297,533.
- "SNOWLEEN"; for toilet-preparations. By the White Band Chemical Co., 121 Selsdon Road, South Croydon, S.E. 297,924.
- "EDCO"; for perfumery, etc. By the Edmonton Co-operative Society, Ltd., Fore Street, Edmonton, Middlesex. 298,569.
- "FAN" (and picture of an open fan); for perfumery and toilet articles. By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 298,995.
- "ROBINE"; for a tooth-powder. By A. Robey, Bridge Field, Kegworth, Derby. 298,825.
- "DENTHOL"; for goods in Class 48. By E. Mays, The Hollies, Albert Road, Stechford. 299,007.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 5, 1908.)

- "LIGNICONDIUM"; for a wood-preserved in Class 1. By Henry Matthews & Co., Ltd., Lewins Mead, Bristol. 299,148.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



THE above is a representation of the window-display made by Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., wholesale and retail chemists, Cape Town, on the occasion of the Gala described in our issue of January 18 (p. 77). The window took the Gala prize, and, as will be noted, the main features are the high-class series of perfumes, toilet articles, and silver-ware.

The Week's Poisonings.

NO two of the seven deaths by poisoning that were recorded during the past week were caused by the same poison. The fatalities—suicide in every case but one—were caused by strychnine, oxalic acid, chloral, carbolic acid, hydrochloric acid, liquid ammonia, and phosphorous paste. The carbolic suicide was a man named Hook, a carman at Gillingham, and he obtained the poison from Mr. G. W. Kenney, chemist and druggist, of Canterbury Street, on stating that he required it for disinfecting purposes.—Richard Tappenden (65), a Lambeth caretaker, poisoned himself with oxalic acid.—Eliza Day (15), of Yaxley, in a fit of low spirits took a teaspoonful of strychnine which her employer, a farmer, kept for killing rats and moles.—John Edward Abbott, a veterinary surgeon at Petersfield, died from an overdose of chloral taken inadvertently.—At Stockport, Martha Partington (27) drank some liquid ammonia in a fit of passion and died before she could be removed to the infirmary.—A man went up to a policeman at Cambridge, and, after saying he had taken some poison, fell dead at the policeman's feet. A *post-mortem* showed death to be due to phosphorus poisoning, deceased having swallowed some phosphorus paste.—At an inquest held at Marylebone on the body of a suicide who had taken spirit of salt, the jury recommended that hydrochloric acid should be included in the second part of the schedule of the Poisons Act. The Coroner remarked that carbolic acid was extensively used for suicidal purposes before it was entered on the schedule.

SPANISH TRADE—A belated report on the trade and commerce of Spain for the year 1906 by Mr. S. P. Cockerell, Commercial Attaché to H.M. Embassy at Madrid, has been issued by the Foreign Office (No. 3957, 71d.). The report consists of 151 pages, and is an attempt to furnish a general idea of the commercial situation in Spain rather than a review of the business actually done in 1906. As a fact, the full statistics for 1905 were only presented in February 1907, the delay arising from the work imposed upon the Customs Department by the drawing-up and enforcement of the new tariff. The report contains no information of direct interest to the drug-trade.

Reviews.

The Metric and British Systems of Weights, Measures, and Coinage. By F. MOLLWO PERKIN, Ph.D. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 83. 1s. 6d. net. (London: Whittaker, 2 White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, E.C.)

DR. MOLLWO PERKIN is the head of the chemistry department of the Borough Polytechnic Institute, and he has written this book to enable students of chemistry, physics, engineering, or general science to obtain a mastery of the metric system of notation. Dr. Perkin, in the introduction, is very severe on the present systems of weights and measures in use in this country, and quotes the not altogether convincing remarks made from time to time by British Consuls abroad. He would like the metric system to be made compulsory, but does not appear to see that it is unreasonable to assert that British trade is suffering from the present system when there is nothing to prevent anyone who chooses adopting the metric system. We feel sure that all exporting houses would at once quote their goods in metric measures and prices if they saw the possibility of any real advantage to their businesses. Barring this introductory *faux pas*, the book is an excellent one. It gives a clear account of the metric system, and is better adapted for students' use than any similar book that we remember.

Remarks on the Uses of Some of the Bazaar Medicines and Common Medical Plants of India, with a Full Index of Diseases, Indicating their Treatment by these and other Agents Procurable throughout India; to which are added Directions for Treatment in Cases of Drowning, Snake-bites, etc. By E. J. WARING, M.D. Edited by C. P. LUKIS, M.D. Sixth edition. $6\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 330. 6s. net. (London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, W.)

THE first edition of this book was brought out as long ago as 1860, and was contained in 214 pages, as compared with 330 pages occupied by the present edition. It is a popular guide to Indian drugs. The medicines are arranged alphabetically, each drug having its equivalent names given in fourteen languages of the East. The properties of the various articles of the Indian materia medica are given in simple language, with directions for preparing the forms in which the drugs are to be administered. Part II. is an index of diseases, and really a key to the first part. The large number of Indian remedies unknown outside India renders such a book as this necessary to Anglo-Indians who wish to become acquainted with local medicines. It is probable that many of the drugs are not endowed with any special properties, but some are doubtless adapted to replace the drugs used in Europe and not so easily obtainable in India. We note among this plethora of drugs that there is nothing more romantic for treating corns than hot soap and water and corn-plasters.

The Business Encyclopadia and Legal Adviser. By W. S. M. KNIGHT, Barrister-at-law. Vol. VII. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 348. Cloth, 7s. 6d. net (London: Caxton Publishing Co.)

We have mentioned the previous volumes of this excellent work as they appeared, and the present is a supplementary volume, different in character from its predecessors. In the seventh volume Mr. Knight acts more as editor than as author, for his work has been that of moulding the contributions from various experts into a whole of the type of preceding issues. The idea is to provide in this edition a text-book of the newest and most progressive business methods, practices, and ideas, and to make it full of suggestiveness to the intelligent and practical business man. The high standard of previous endeavour is maintained, and the information given is thorough. It embraces such things as staff-organisation in various businesses, accounts of all kinds, official foreign commercial-intelligence vouchers, systems, bookkeeping and accountancy, and a special section on advertising. The fact that the contributors to this volume include Mr. Richard Burbidge (managing director of Harrods, Ltd.), Mr. Conrad Fry (of J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. L. G. Chiozza-Money, M.P., Mr. Carl Hentschel, Mr. S. J. Waring (managing director of Waring & Gillow), and Mr. J. Murray Allison (the

advertising expert), besides other experts of a more academic character, is sufficient indication of the genuine character of the work. As in the other volumes, the pages abound in illustrations, charts, diagrams, and other useful designs.

Prescription Problems.

THE facsimile given in our issue of February 15 was not so easy as we said, judging by the pile of postcards which have had to be rejected as incorrect. With three exceptions competitors have fallen on this line:

Hum dent

More than a hundred competitors have transcribed this "More dictu," but it is wrong. The prescription was sent to us by Mr. Thomas Postlethwaite, Ph.C., Southsea, who has dispensed several similar "scrips" by the prescriber, and has no doubt of the correctness of the following transcription:

Atrop sulph gr j
Aq destil ʒss

The eye-drops.

Twice daily.

Comparison will convince one that this is right. Here are a few of the other renderings of the last line:

Nurse Dent.	Send dropper.
Nurse Kent.	Mane ter die.
Miss Hart.	Minim dropr
Minium Durant.	Min. three drops
More dict (and many variations of this)	Mane nocte
Ins dext. (instil.)	Medicine dropper
	Nocte utend.

These renderings afford some interesting speculation. The three competitors who are right, and to whom we shall send copies of "The Art of Dispensing," are:

W. HOWELL, 113 Plashet Grove, East Ham, E.

E. A. COLLINGS, 15 Hexthorpe Road, Doncaster.

C. TINDALE, c/o Mr. John Brooks, 15 Flowergate, Whitby.

We reproduce another autograph prescription:

Atrop Sulph ʒj
Aq. destil. ʒss
Hum dent

We again offer three copies of "The Art of Dispensing" for correct solutions of the facsimile.

Note.—For the loan of any original prescription used in this column we give a copy of "The Art of Dispensing."

NATAL IMPORTS.—During the eleven months ended November 1907 the imports of medicines into Natal amounted in value to 34,772l., against 36,223l. in 1906; other drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs were imported to the value of 87,972l., against 101,262l. in 1906.

Westminster Wisdom.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

We are informed that this Bill which was introduced by the Earl of Crewe and read a first time in the House of Lords on Monday, February 17, is the same as last Session and does not apply to Ireland. The text of the Bill has not yet been published, but the following is an abstract of last Session's Bill:

The Bill consists of six clauses and a schedule.

Clause 1 repeals Schedule A (*i.e.*, the Poisons Schedule) of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Clause 2 proposes that the offence under the Act of unqualified persons selling or keeping open shop for the sale of poisons shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, used exclusively in connection with agriculture or horticulture. The clause further gives his Majesty in Council power to remove or to add poisonous substances in this category, and to make regulations as to the granting of licences by local authorities, such authorities being required to take into consideration the reasonable requirements of the public in the district involved.

Clause 3 deals with the conduct of the business of pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and of the executors of such persons, requiring that a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall *bona fide* conduct such business in every premises, and the name of such person is to be conspicuously exhibited on the premises.

Clause 4 extends the power of the Pharmaceutical Society to make by-laws requiring (a) sufficient preliminary practical training of candidates for examinations; (b) the acceptance of Colonial diplomas in lieu of the Minor and Major examinations; and (c) division of the qualifying examination.

Clause 5 deals with the sale of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, and soluble salts of oxalic acid or such other substances as may be prescribed by Order in Council, requiring the retail seller to label with the name of the substance, the word "Poison," and his name and address.

Clause 6 gives the short title, commencement, and extent of the Act. It will not extend to Ireland.

The Schedule of Poisons is an extension of the present Schedule (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 449). In Part I the following are the new or amended items:

Alkaloids.—All poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specially named in this Schedule and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Morphine and its salts, and preparations containing 1 or more per cent. of morphine.

Strychnine and its salts.

Part 2 contains the following amended or new items:

Almonds, essential oil of (unless deprived of prussic acid).

Antimonial wine.

Belladonna and its preparations, other than those included under atropine.

Chloroform and liniment of chloroform.

Cocaine and its salts.

Morphine and its salts, preparations of, containing less than 1 per cent. of morphine.

Opium, and all preparations of opium.

Poppies, all preparations of, excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (*Papaver rhæas*).

Strychnine and its salts, preparations of.

Up to Thursday no date had been fixed for the second reading of the Bill.

PROHIBITION OF MEDICAL PRACTICE BY COMPANIES.

Sir J. Batty Tuke has introduced a Bill to prohibit joint-stock companies from acting as physicians, surgeons, and medical practitioners. The Bill is in the same form as that in which it left the House of Lords last session after passing through all its stages in that assembly. The Bill is approved by the General Medical Council, and is backed by, in addition to Sir J. Batty Tuke, M.P., Sir P. Magnus, M.P., Mr. Gulland, M.P., Sir William Collings, and Mr. C. E. Price, M.P. The second reading is fixed for March 3.

GERMAN CHEMICAL-MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND.

We understand that the following are among the foreign firms which have established businesses in this country as a result of the Patent Act, 1907, to which allusion was recently made in the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Trade: Höchst Farbwerke (formerly Messrs. Meister Lucius & Brüning), manufacturers of synthetic indigo, Chester, and Elberfeld Farbenfabriken, aniline

dyes, Manchester. Besides these, other German firms of chemical-manufacturers are making arrangements to manufacture in England, probably in co-operation.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, February 20, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson introduced a Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907. We observe that the Bill (like that of last year) deals with Scotland only. It seems that in prosecutions which are instituted under the Acts in England, if the prosecution fails the Court has power to award the defender any costs to which he may have been put if it is thought proven. In Scotland there is no such power, and hence the present Bill.

SALE OF WHISKY BILL.

We have ascertained that the Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, February 20, by Mr. Williamson, to amend the law relating to the sale of whisky and to provide for the marking of casks and other vessels containing whisky, is identically the same measure as that brought forward last Session by the hon. member. Its object is to make plain to the purchaser whether it is a whisky made in a pot-still from pure malt and corn, or is in part a spirit made in a patent still from unmalted grain. For this purpose it is provided that all whisky shall, from the time of leaving the distillery, be described by a mark or label as "whisky" or "blend of whisky and patent still spirit." Power to prosecute is given to the Inland Revenue and also to persons authorised by the local authorities having the execution of the laws relating to food and drugs.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, M.P., who was unable, owing to illness, to be present in his place at the opening of Parliament to move the amendment to the Address which he had placed on the paper, regretting that no provision was made in the Royal Speech for the removal in whole or in part of the protective tariff against industrial alcohol produced in the British Colonies, returned to the House of Commons this week. The hon. member, who hopes to raise the question on the Budget, gave an expression of his views on the subject to our Lobby representative. "For some years past," he stated, "there has been a sort of bonus granted to the producers of industrial alcohol at home because there is a surtax which is placed on alcohol coming into this country from abroad. Of course no denatured alcohol can come in from abroad just now because it pays full spirit-duty to the extent of something like 11s. per gal. Alcohol, however, can come in, if methylated in bond, to this country, and then has to pay a surtax. This surtax was originally imposed to compensate the home distiller for certain disadvantages under which he was supposed to labour as compared with the foreign producer. One of these disadvantages was that he had to pay a registration-fee as far back as the 'sixties, which accounted for a penny of the tax, and the remainder was made up of various odds and ends. What we want to do is to get some of the surtax removed, and my object in proposing to move the amendment was, of course, from the West Indian point of view."

Recent Wills.

MR. NIELD JOSEPH, 21 Great Homer Street, Liverpool, chemist and druggist, who died on November 21 last, aged eighty-four years, left estate valued at 3,191. 16s. 4d. gross, with net personalty 2,151. 6s. 5d., and probate of his will has been granted to his son George Wm. Joseph, M.D.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM DICKINSON, of "Springfield," 135 Bedford Hill, Balham, S.W., retired chemist, formerly in business in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Cheltenham, as well as in London, who died on January 20, aged ninety years, left estate of the gross value of 9,642. 19s. 3d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 9,574. 1s. 1d. Apart from legacies to his cook and housemaid, the property is left to nephews and nieces and children of nephews and nieces.

THE SAFETY-MATCH can easily be lighted by rubbing it firmly and quickly across a pane of glass. A chlorate of potash lozenge can be lighted by rubbing it upon the rubbing surface of the safety-match box.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Mr. Currie's Exposition

of the yet unborn Pharmacy Bill at Bradford was, of course, based on inside information, and may therefore be regarded as authoritative. It is not clear whether these gentlemen who are going about the country dropping hints of what may be expected to be proposed are boasting of their latest achievement or are apologising for it. If the bricks presented by Mr. Currie are fair samples of the general architecture of the Council's latest achievement it can only be remarked that the Bill need hardly trouble itself to get born at all. Its most conspicuous feature, if the hoary bull may be permitted, is what it does not contain. It finally abandons without a fight the only proposal the Pharmaceutical Society has ever made to maintain, in the presence of company development, the principle of qualified ownership established by the Pharmacy Act of 1868. In view of this surrender it is not difficult to surmise how our conquerors will treat the plaintive appeal of which Mr. Currie approves for the resignation by companies of the title of chemist seven years after the Bill may have passed. Add to this the assurance that the "widows' clause" is to be considerably modified, which must mean a depreciation of the property a chemist leaves when he dies, and we have the suggestion of a Bill which can hardly excite enthusiasm, and is pretty likely to arouse opposition in our own ranks. It would probably be good policy to have a Bill in Parliament if only as a *cheval de bataille* in the event of the Government getting forward with their measure; but we are surely better with no Bill than with one which a number in our own ranks will petition against.

Dr. Thresh's Pessimism

is discouraging. Perhaps a full report of his address to the Leeds Chemists' Association would produce a more cheering impression and help us to retain that good conceit of ourselves which most medical speakers try to foment when they honour us with their notice. "Drugs practically never cure disease," says the doctor; a particularly hard saying to throw at a class of men who have fancied for ages that they were aiding in the divine art of healing by their study and treatment of these remedial agents. They are just adjuncts; that is all the credit Dr. Thresh allows them. When I look at my pharmaceutical diploma I find it dedicated to Galen and Avicenna, who are saying as plainly as a picture can make them say it, as they exhibit a garland of medicinal flowers, "It is on these you must depend for your health." Paracelsus scoffed at their teaching four hundred years ago, but did not supplant it; he only supplemented it. He has been justified by the success of his mercurials and antimonials; Dr. Thresh declares to win on antitoxin, which is a disease and not a drug.

Adjuncts, Indeed!

When the physician has written his prescription and explained how it is to be taken or applied, he naturally adds a few platitudes, very useful and necessary, no doubt, about food and drink, fresh air, exercise, drains, and soils, but these are only the fringe of the interview: the prescription is the central figure of his advice. It is as a selector of drugs that we pay him at least two pounds out of his two-guinea fee. Dr. Thresh would no doubt defend his position by distinguishing between diseases and symptoms. He would not deny, for instance, that opium will relieve pain, but he would say that pain is not the

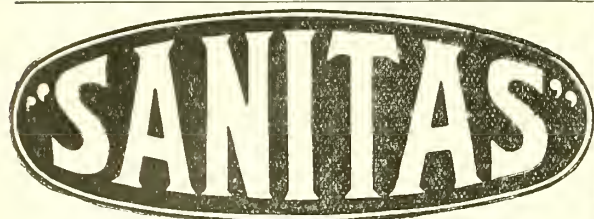
disease to be cured, only the symptom of one. But this reply would not always suffice. Headache and irritated nerves are the symptoms of a congested liver; calomel and senna go straight for that disordered condition, and cure the disease as well as the symptoms. Scores of medicines might be named which do as a rule so act on the organs of the body as to restore them to their normal functions when for some reason they are not working satisfactorily. If this is not curing disease by means of drugs, there is something wrong with our use of the English language.

Pharmacist

is an expressive term, more accurate, and about twenty centuries older than "chemist and druggist," and better suited, it would seem, as an indicator of personal qualification. The suggestion that it should be adopted by chemists generally as a substitute for the designation which we do not appear to be able to protect has been received with some favour, and has much to recommend it. The preliminary difficulty that it is already appropriated by Act of Parliament is not perhaps insuperable. Major men have not made much use of it, and probably a good many of them do not know it is theirs. They might be willing to surrender their rights if they were convinced that by so doing they would benefit the whole body. Mr. Taylor, at Blackpool, I notice, proposes to thus annex the title of "pharmaceutical chemist." This the whole body of Major men would certainly and rightly resist. They have made full use of that title, and have secured for it a special value. In passing, Mr. Taylor's view that companies are specially precluded by law from using the title "pharmaceutical chemist" may be noticed. Perhaps the Courts would find some way of stopping such a flagrant invasion of our property; but the statutory position in regard to pharmaceutical chemists is exactly the same as in regard to chemists and druggists. It is only unqualified "persons" who are liable to a penalty if they use it, and companies are not persons. At Bradford Mr. Priestley deprecated the proposal to make the title "pharmacist" the distinguishing one for qualified men, on the ground that the public would have to be educated up to understanding it. There is, however, another side to that consideration. The mysterious is always more respected than the familiar. On the other hand, a very large number of chemists would be shy of exhibiting the Greek description, lest their customers should think—as they would think—that it was only a subtle excuse for charging a little more for the physic.

Poison-taking

for a living did not originate with the exhibitor who refused to drink Mr. Wakley's prussic acid. In the "Pharmacologia Anti-Empirica," by Dr. Walter Harris, physician in ordinary to King Charles II., I find an account of one Pontæus, apparently a contemporary, who is described as the first mountebank who ever appeared on a stage in England. This performer issued a challenge to the physicians of Oxford to prepare the rankest poison they could contrive, and he undertook that one of his servants should take it and recover. Thus would he demonstrate the marvellous virtues of the orvietan he had for sale. The Oxford Medical Association of the day accepted the challenge, and decided on aqua fortis. Pontæus's man drank off on the stage what they brought him, fell down as dead, was carried off, and reappeared the next day no worse for his experience. Dr. Harris explains that previous to the test he had well greased his mouth and gullet with 2 or 3 lb. of fresh butter, and that after getting him behind the scenes a lot more butter was administered, and then warm water, which made him sick. Another member of the charlatan's staff next washed his hands in molten lead before the spectators. His hands were immediately violently inflamed, and his sufferings were obvious to the crowd, if not appreciated by himself. Some of the professor's famous green ointment was then applied to the almost skinless flesh, and the hands were carefully bandaged. Next day the bandages were removed, and the hands were scarcely even inflamed. The molten lead was just warm quicksilver in a ladle painted red, and when the man dipped his hands in the metal he was concealing in them some vermilion, which he rubbed over the flesh under the quicksilver.



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Editorial Comments.

A The Government Bill.

We are informed on the highest authority that the Earl of Crewe, as Lord President of the Council, will shortly introduce in the House of Lords a Poisons and Pharmacy Bill on behalf of the Government.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 8.

WHEREUPON our Bloomsbury brother remarked, a week later, that "the rumours are rather in the nature of sporting guesses," and in the House of Lords on Monday, February 17, the Lord President did exactly as we said on February 8. The entry in the minutes of proceedings stands thus:

19. Poisons and Pharmacy Bill [H.L.] { A Bill to regulate the sale of certain poisonous substances and to amend the Pharmacy Acts—Was presented by the Lord President (E. Crewe); read 1st, and to be printed. (N^o 16.)

There was no occasion for the apologetic utterance aforesaid. The fact that we "got there first" is of weekly occurrence with the *C. & D.*, but in such vital matters as amendment of the Pharmacy Acts we naturally expect the Pharmaceutical Council to be well informed as to the Government's intentions. It is therefore a really serious reflection that the Council failed to ascertain that the Lord President was to introduce a Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. This information was in our possession when the Council met on February 5, and we were surprised to find that the Council had an important debate on its own Pharmacy Bill and the legislative policy generally, and showed no knowledge of the Government's intentions—the most vital factor in the whole matter. It is not for us to explain why the Pharmaceutical Council and the Privy Council (the two bodies charged with powers under the Pharmacy Acts) should be so estranged that the Privy Council keeps the Pharmaceutical Council in ignorance of its intentions as to these Acts, but we understand that the Pharmaceutical body is to a considerable extent responsible for the estrangement. At any rate, retail chemists, who by education and examination have secured the privileges held forth by the Acts, now know that these privileges are threatened by the Government Bill, and the Pharmaceutical Council is not quite ready to deal with the situation. The manner in which the subject finished at the last Council meeting left an impression of inexpediency and uncertainty which is very disconcerting to the trade. Most of those who take an active interest in such matters have of recent years obediently waited for a lead from the Council. To-day it is the Council that waits.

The only lead there is from the Council is in respect to the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons. The Council will not, we understand, oppose the clause in the Earl of Crewe's Bill dealing with this subject. A proviso is, no doubt, attached requiring something in the nature of a *quid pro quo*, but the disconcerting circumstance is that the Privy Council officials are indifferent to the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Council and are emboldened to be-

lieve that the support which they can obtain both in the House of Lords and the House of Commons will ensure the passage of the Bill. We understand that the President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland are prepared to come to London and revive the opposition to the Bill that was so effective last Session in preventing its progress in the House of Commons. It is apparent that the position of matters, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is serious, especially as retail chemists as a body are now exhibiting such indifference to pharmacy legislation that it will take strong efforts to awake them to the danger which now besets the principle upon which their qualification depends. Our policy in this matter is simple enough, and is that the Government Bill should be strenuously opposed by chemists individually and collectively until the Government undertake at the same time to bring all parts of the pharmacy and poisons law up to date; in other words, not to take away from chemists any privilege given by the 1868 Act without extending other existing privileges, especially protecting individual chemists from the injustice of corporate bodies using the Company Acts to get round the Pharmacy Act, and ensuring that qualification in pharmacy should be an essential condition for the dispensing of medical prescriptions—as it is in Ireland. To this policy, as a concentration of the common effort, we ask the co-operative support of the retail drug-trade of Great Britain and the organisations of the trade, including the Pharmaceutical Council.

Known and Approved Remedies.

We have recently observed that a considerable number of manufacturers and retailers of medicinal preparations ignore the fact that remedies prepared according to published formulæ may not be sold unstamped when any proprietary right is claimed for them. Such titles as "Smith's Cough-mixture" and "Cold Tablets, Dr. Jones," are not infrequently used on labels bearing reference to the published formulæ. Such titles (whether on labels, handbills, showcards, or other printed advertisements) bring the medicines within the charge of duty, although in many instances the possessive-case names are those of medical practitioners who had originated the formulas but never had any proprietary right in the medicines nor claimed any. The custom of the Board of Inland Revenue is, therefore, to require payment of the duty until makers or vendors prove to the satisfaction of the Board that no claim to proprietary right is made or implied. We may recall the fact that the Board informed us on October 11, 1904, when agreeing that certain possessive-case names should thenceforth be regarded as non-dutiable, that

they will be ready to treat in the same way other remedies in respect of which they can be afforded equally satisfactory evidence of the absence of any claim to proprietary title or of exclusive knowledge of the composition.

In regard to this latter condition, the Board consider that the formula for compounding should be found in one or other of the books of reference which they have agreed to regard as authorities for well-known and admitted remedies.

As already explained, the latter condition does not alone suffice. The only possessive-case names which may at present be used with medicines without incurring stamp-duty are Bland's Pills, Christison's Pills, Dobell's Aperient, Easton's Syrup, Gregory's Powder, Hamilton's Pills, and Liver Pills (Sir Andrew Clark). Subscribers will please note this and assure themselves that they are not exposing or keeping ready for sale any unstamped preparations bearing such names, as the Board is taking action in respect to them.

For Veterinarians.

THERE is at present in the hands of the Privy Council a proposed amendment of the Veterinary Surgeons Act (1881) which is causing a flutter in veterinarian and agricultural dovecotes. It is entitled the "Veterinary Surgeons Act (1881) Amendment Bill (1907)," and its main object appears to be the institution of compulsory annual registration upon veterinary surgeons by bringing them within the jurisdiction of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The two principal clauses are as follows:

From and after the commencement of this Act all persons duly registered as existing practitioners in accordance with Section 15 of the principal Act, and whose names are on the register kept for that purpose, shall be entitled to style themselves veterinary surgeons, and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in all respects and in like manner as if they were members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and shall be liable in like manner to have their names removed from the register of existing practitioners by the Council of the said College, and shall in like manner be bound by any bye-laws already made, and which may hereafter be duly made defining what amounts to conduct disgraceful in a professional respect within the meaning of Section 6 of the principal Act.

The Registrar shall in each year on January 1, or on a date to be fixed by the Council, send to each member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons whose name appears on the register for the time being at the address therein specified, or to any other address of which written notice shall have been given by such member to the Registrar, and also to all those who subsequent to the publication of such register shall have become entitled to be registered as members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons a notice requiring the payment of a fee of one guinea, which fee must be paid to the Registrar of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons on or before January 30 in each year. The Registrar shall cause the names of the members who have paid the fee of one guinea to be printed in the register to be published in accordance with Section 3 of the principal Act at a date subsequent to January 31 in each year, a copy of such register to be posted to each member whose name and address appear on such register free of all cost, together with a receipt for such annual fee.

By a sub-clause of the second clause it is proposed to enact that any member of the R.C.V.S. who does not pay his annual registration-fee within the specified time is liable to be struck off the register. This proposal is strenuously objected to by a West-end veterinary surgeon, who is also a member of the Council. In a circular issued to his colleagues he declares that such a drastic proposal means that a man may be inadvertently expunged from the register, and thus disqualified from acting as or calling himself a veterinary surgeon. Moreover, he makes a point of the fact that once struck off there is no means provided for rehabilitation. He argues that, having once overlooked the due date of payment of the registration-fee, there is no means of restoring the name to the register except by special petition to the Council; and even if the Council is favourable to the application, the forgetful veterinary surgeon is without professional rights, and liable to a penalty every time he acts as a veterinary surgeon during the year which elapses until the new register is printed. Considerable opposition to the Bill may be expected also from farmers. In the "Farmer's Gazette" a correspondent scents danger in the following clause:

If after the commencement of this Act any person other than a person who, for the time being, is on the register of veterinary surgeons, and who has paid the annual registration-fee for the time being, or who at the time of the passing of the principal Act held the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, or who has been registered as an existing practitioner under Section 15 of the principal Act takes or uses the title of veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner, or any name, title, addition, or description stating or implying that he is a veterinary surgeon or a practitioner of veterinary surgery or medicine, or both, or of any branch thereof, or is specially qualified to practise the same, or who acts for fee or reward

as a veterinary surgeon in any branch of the science or art of veterinary surgery or medicine, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 20*l*.

Seeing that definition is carefully omitted as to what constitutes "acting in any branch of the Science or Art of Veterinary Surgery or Medicine," he argues that it will be illegal for his neighbour's stockman to come in and give a drench to his cow, or for his shepherd to "cut" or "tail" his lambs. He points out that the unqualified but useful and far less expensive "castrator" will be liable to a penalty, and the farmer and stockbreeder will be so much more the sufferer. An editorial comment in the "Gazette" very properly ridicules a suggestion by the "Veterinary Record" that "no chemist or other person than a veterinary surgeon should be allowed to sell horse or cattle medicine to stockowners." As the "Gazette" points out, that is more presumptuous than the conditions prevailing in the more important profession of human medicine. And so say all of us.

The Warble-fly.

The warble-fly is one of the farmer's most irritating pests, and has for many years been the subject of a good deal of investigation, for, unhappily, there is a great difference of opinion as to its prevention and how it strikes cattle. The common theory is that the maggots on the backs of the animals are hatched from eggs which the flies deposit in or on the hides during the summer months. Professor George H. Carpenter and Mr. John W. Steen have, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, been investigating the subject for several years, but have hesitated to publish their results because these are so much at variance with hitherto accepted ideas. These, however, have now been published in the January issue of the journal of the Department, and they conclusively show that the eggs are laid most frequently on the legs. The fly now and then strikes the shoulder, and rarely the back and ribs. There are two kinds of fly—*Hypoderma bovis* and *H. lineata*—the former being the warble-fly of Ireland and the latter the species that is generally found in England. The Professor and his colleague are emphatic in the opinion that the various dressings recommended for preventing egg-laying of warble-flies are valueless as a protection. The common smear, made of train-oil, spirit of tar, and sulphur, is useless and injurious, they say, the train-oil being the most injurious ingredient. The best remedy—in their opinion—is to destroy the maggots in winter and spring by squeezing them out, then applying some greasy or poisonous substance to the warble-hole. Mr. Drysdale Turner writes on the same subject to the Cirencester "Agricultural Students' Gazette." His views as to the parts of the animal upon which the eggs are deposited are the same as the above. The majority of warbles in this country are, he says, produced not with the common ox warble-fly, but by the American "heel" fly—that is, *H. lineata* above mentioned. This deposits its eggs on the hairs of the legs just above the hoof. When these are hatched they pass into the mouth when the animal licks itself, and after boring their way through the wall of the gullet the maggots finally take up their position just under the hide along the back. Mr. Drysdale Turner considers the simplest and most effective form of treatment is the systematic dressing of the susceptible parts of the body and limbs with some strong-smelling mixture objectionable to the fly—such, for example, as a mixture of one gallon of train-oil, one pint of spirit of tar, and a pound of flowers of sulphur: this, it will be noted, is the dressing that Carpenter and Steen condemn. The difference in opinion

between authorities is perhaps not to be wondered at, for the study of such subjects as this is almost in its infancy. To our country subscribers the important deduction to be drawn from the observations is that they may still with a clear conscience put up for sale the protective smears which are an established article of trade, and now is the time to get them ready.

Spirits.

THE Royal Commission promised by the President of the Local Government Board to answer the question, What is whisky? has, as foreshadowed in the *C. & D.* last week, been appointed. The terms of reference are of interest to manufacturing chemists, for as a result of the inquiry there may be recommendations regarding the production of spirits which will hasten change from the antiquated system now prevailing in the United Kingdom. The Commission is to inquire and report upon

1. Whether, in the general interest of the consumer, or in the interest of the public health, or otherwise, it is desirable—

(a) To place restrictions upon the materials or the processes which may be used in the manufacture or preparation in the United Kingdom of Scotch whisky, Irish whisky, or any spirit to which the term whisky may be applied as a trade description;

(b) To require declarations to be made as to the materials, processes of manufacture or preparation, or age of any such spirit;

(c) To require a minimum period during which any such spirit should be matured in bond; and

(d) To extend any requirements of the kind mentioned in the two sub-divisions immediately preceding to any such spirit imported into the United Kingdom.

2. By what means, if it be found desirable that any such restrictions, declarations, or period should be prescribed, a uniform practice in this respect may be satisfactorily secured; and to make the like inquiry and report as regards other kinds of potable spirits which are manufactured in or imported into the United Kingdom.

The members of the Commission are Lord James of Hereford (chairman); Mr. L. N. Guillemard, deputy chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Walter Ernest Adeney, D.Sc., F.C.S.; John Rose Bradford, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Horace Tabber Brown, LL.D., F.R.S.; George Seaton Buchanan, M.D., Inspector of Foods to the Local Government Board; John Young Buchanan, M.A., F.R.S.; and Arthur Robert Cushny, M.D., M.S., F.R.S., with Mr. Aubrey Vere Symonds, of the Local Government Board, as secretary. It will be noticed that the chemists on the Commission are Dr. Adeney, of the Royal University, Dublin (for Ireland), Dr. Horace Brown (for England, an expert in regard to alcoholic fermentation, and Mr. Buchanan (for Scotland). In respect to physiological science and public health, the Commission is a strong one. We learn from several sources that some of the biggest German firms of chemical manufacturers are to establish branch works in England so as to meet the requirements of the Patent Act, 1907. Two of the firms (named on p. 294) produce medicinal chemicals. It seems likely that they will be the first to obtain from the Board of Inland Revenue authority to use duty-free rectified spirit in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, for we understand that both individually and collectively English manufacturers are not taking steps in the matter—a circumstance which is to be regretted.

Cod-liver Oil.

THE cod-fishing season, just opened at the Lofoten Islands, always creates a certain amount of interest on this market, and its progress or otherwise is eagerly watched by buyers and sellers of cod-liver oil. At this early stage it is impossible to say whether the catch is going to be prolific or

not, but those who have read our advices will see that so far stormy weather has prevailed in the fishing districts, and that the arrivals of new oil are small. The fish are plentiful, however, and the yield of oil from the liver satisfactory, as may be judged by the fact that one hundred of this season's Lofoten cod weigh from 350 to 360 kilos., which is more than in any year since 1900. The present opinion of London agents is that we shall see lower prices. This opinion is based on the supposition that the weather will allow of a good harvest from the abundance of fish. Some curious reports have already been circulated on this market, one of which estimates that about forty million fish will be caught, yielding 50,000 barrels of refined oil. Reports that deal with events which have yet to occur are of little value, and are chiefly notable as influences which tend to depress the market. It is therefore fair to say that the outlook at the present does not favour an advance in price, since the livers are yielding good oil in average amount, viz., 50 per cent. (the same as last year). Assuming that the catch this year will be forty million cod, with a similar yield to last season, this quantity would produce about 40,000 hectolitres, which is equivalent to about 34,500 barrels of unrefined oil. From this must be deducted about 10 per cent. for shrinkage under refining, apart from a certain quantity of secondary oil chiefly used for industrial purposes. It will therefore be seen that scarcely more than 30,000 barrels of refined prime cod-liver oil can be obtained, calculating on forty million fish, or some 20,000 barrels less than rumour places it. This would be a fair average yield. Finally, we may call attention to the fact that at the close of all the fisheries in June, 1907, the total catch of cod was 46.7 million and the yield of oil 40,200 barrels; so that if history repeats itself it ought to be another year of reasonable prices for oil.

A Vinegar Report.

Dr. J. M. Hamill has been engaged for some time on behalf of the Local Government Board in investigating the question of alleged adulteration and misdescription of vinegar. The report has been issued this week and can be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., for 3d. The report is of considerable interest, the inspector having visited a large number of vinegar factories and having made inquiries from analysts and consulting chemists, but the conclusions are somewhat inconclusive. The report gives a capital insight into the subject and is worth many times its cost to anyone who desires to get an accurate idea of the technicalities of the process for making vinegar. The descriptions and information about the varieties of vinegars, such as distilled vinegar, wine vinegar, spirit vinegar, fancy vinegars, artificial vinegars, concentrated and fortified vinegar are given in considerable detail. The testing of vinegar is also dealt with, as well as suggested standards or limits. It is suggested that the minimum percentage of acetic acid in genuine vinegar should be maintained at 4, that artificial vinegars should not be allowed to pass as "vinegar" without some qualification, that sulphuric acid should now be regarded as an adulteration, and that the presence of metallic impurities should be regarded with suspicion. No suggestions are made in regard to the presence of bisulphites or other preservative substances which are sometimes used in vinegar. The potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide process for clarifying vinegar is separately dealt with in a report by Mr. Arthur Harden, D.Sc., of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, conclusive proof of the existence of prussic acid in such vinegar not being forthcoming.

Thus spake the Mugwump.

Look to Us, Loyalists, and mark ye Our Word:
Persons there be that know a thing or two,
Of craft of pharmacy and chemists' lore;
By means occult they probe the hidden drift
Of statesmen's minds, of legislators' views.
They seek, they find, they know, and then they tell
True tidings to the Trade—a thing abhorred
(At least it ought to be) by all true Loyalists.
Oft have We shown the craft that e'en to know
Those useful things, one ought at times to know,
Is not considered etiquette in others
By blasé Bloomsbury.

Thus when the word
Is published coldly in a Blatant Print
("A Blatant Print" is good; it gives Us joy!),
We say 'tis "rumour," just a "sporting guess,"
"Anticipation," and it may or may not be
"Intelligent." Our legislators may or may not do
The things some say they'll do; but if they do
What some have said they'll do (Our sapience mark!)
Then something will be done; but if they don't
(Hearken to wisdom!) *t'will be left undone!*
In either case, We're perfectly prepared,
We will continue on the same, sweet path,
The lotus-lilied, even dreamy path
That leads to Doing Nothing.

If sorely spurred,
We rouse, and, shortening our Siesta, wake,
And cast a languid eye on the Fitzroyalists;
But Whitehall wastes no wild, exuberant words
Of welcome on the leisured clerkly minds
That lead the Loyalists. And so with chill
But careful courtesy We're ushered out,
While Bill, of Crew, is promptly ushered in.
What do We now? Oddsbodkins, do not fret.
We'll take it as of yore, take what we get,
But not an atom less. We are resolved
That though they cut our Clauses till we've naught
To scratch with; though they scatter poisons free,
O'er farm, or field, and fruit and ironmongery,
We'll heed not if they'll only be so good
As ask the Stores to give us each the right
To share with them Their Title.

Chloroform and Acetone.*

By D. B. DOTT, F.I.C.

BOOKS give three different equations for the formation of chloroform from alcohol—one in which two molecules of alcohol yield two of chloroform, one in which four of alcohol yield two of chloroform, and one in which three of alcohol yield two of chloroform. The last most correctly agrees with experimental results. Some years before the publication of Finnmore and Wade's paper on chloroform the author satisfied himself that ethyl chloride was present in the first fraction obtained in rectifying chloroform in large quantity. The small yield of chlorine when the liquid was decomposed by alcoholic potash suggested the presence of ethyl chloride, as most possible compounds would be removed by the washing with water or sulphuric acid. On making a mixture of chloroform with the calculated proportion of ethyl chloride, it coincided in sp. gr., boiling-point, and other properties with the light fraction referred to. Though not absolute proof, it was very near it. It does not seem to have been previously noted that when acetone and chloroform are mixed there is a considerable rise of temperature—nearly 12° C. being observed by mixing in proportion of two molecules of chloroform to one of acetone. This mixture distils rather higher than either of the constituents, which fact indicates that it is probably a compound.

* Abstract of a Note communicated to the Scottish Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on February 19.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.

THE last lecture to the juniors was given at Plymouth by Mr. F. J. Barge on "The Liquors and Syrups of the B.P.," and was well attended. It is proposed to hold the examination about the middle of March.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, February 18, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant delivered his lecture on "Precious Stones." There was an exceptionally large attendance, and Mr. H. R. Jackson presided.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

WE are informed that the paper read at last week's meeting on "The Modern Treatment of Disease" was not by Dr. John C. Thresh, of Chelmsford, but by Mr. John Thomas Thresh, Ph.D., L.R.C.P., F.F.P.S.G., of Armley, Leeds.

Edinburgh C., A., and A. Association.

THE meeting on Wednesday, February 12, took the form of a visit to the Edinburgh City Observatory, when upwards of thirty members spent a most interesting evening under the direction of Messrs. Field and Pearson, assistants to the City Astronomer, Mr. Peck.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, February 13, Mr. A. C. Olds (President) in the chair, at which Mr. D. I. Williams, F.C.S., Ph.C., read a paper entitled "Modern Chemistry and its Effect on Present-day Pharmacy." The paper was chiefly historical, and in concluding it the author suggested as a help in further research that every Pharmaceutical Association should have a sinking-fund to enable this to be done.

Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association.

A WELL-ATTENDED MEETING of this Association was held on February 13, Mr. A. E. Breeze (President) in the chair, to hear a lecture by Mr. T. Maben on "Serums." The lecture, which was well illustrated by lantern-slides, occupied two hours, and the audience was not even then tired of the subject. The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Maben, voiced the appreciation of the meeting.

Tunbridge Wells Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association.

At the fortnightly meeting of this Association, held on February 13, Messrs. Button and Naylor read a paper on "The Extracts of the B.P." The paper (which was more especially intended for junior members) was given in two divisions. Mr. Button first described the various processes for preparation of extracts, and Mr. Naylor then explained the methods of standardisation as recognised by the B.P.

Association of Women Pharmacists.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Oxford and Cambridge Mansions (by kind permission of Mrs. Duraud), on February 12, Miss Buchanan in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and friends. Papers were read by the Misses Dale and Gilliatt on "The Concentration of Mixtures"; by the Misses Bartrop and Bedell on "Practical Notes on Dispensing"; and by Miss Wardle on "The Opsonic Treatment and Test." The papers were very well received and freely discussed, but pressure on our space this week prevents our dealing with them.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on February 12 at the Star and Garter Hotel, Mr. M. R. Warner in the chair. The annual report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. M. R. Warner was re-elected President,

Mr. F. E. Coombe Vice-President, Mr. A. C. Weaver Treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Coleman Secretary. Messrs. F. J. Gibson, S. Phillips, and H. Forster were elected to the committee.

Mr. Gibson proposed a new rule admitting assistants and apprentices as associates, which was carried unanimously. Two guineas was voted to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Queen Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 18, Mr. R. C. Walshaw (President) in the chair. The annual whist-drive was appointed for March 11. The President moved the following resolution:

That the members of the Huddersfield and District Chemists' Association deeply resent the recent attacks made by certain manufacturers of proprietary goods on the "Codex," and is prepared to support and co-operate with the Pharmaceutical Society in defending its interests.

Mr. Hadfield seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Western Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Tudor Hotel, Oxford Street, W., on February 19, the President (Dr. W. Harrison Martindale) in the chair. There was a larger gathering of members than usual, and the paper on "Nurses," by Mr. W. Browne, was followed with keen interest and promoted interesting discussion. Mr. Browne detailed the training and qualifications required of nurses, and spoke of their relation to medical men, to chemists, and to their patients. He advocated a compulsory registration for qualified nurses and the fostering of the good relations which existed in general between the nursing profession and pharmacy. The discussion (in which Messrs. C. T. Allen, John D. Marshall, J. T. Barrett, Edmund White, and the President took part) dealt mainly with the dealings between the nurse and the pharmacist. The general opinion appeared to be that nurses were not altogether an unmixed blessing to chemists, but that the good graces of reliable nurses ought to be cultivated.

East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at St. Leonards on January 30, an official report of which reaches us this week. The chief business was to hear a paper by Mr. John Smith, the Hon. Secretary, on "Non-Secrecy in Medicines." This was mainly an expression of agreement with the proposals made in the Australian Commerce Act Amendment Bill to compel the disclosure of the formulæ of proprietary medicines. Mr. Smith looked upon the proposals as an attempt "to protect the public from deception," and thought that similar suggestions may at any time come within the range of practical politics in this country. His main contention was that many manufacturers do not comply with the statements on their labels and in their advertisements, and are exempt from legal responsibility, while exposing the retail vendor to the possibility of legal proceedings. He did not suggest that the originators of good formulæ should be deprived of the commercial value of their skill and enterprise, but proprietary medicines, under whatever guise they are offered, directly or indirectly, to the public, should be brought within the scope of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Secrecy and limited protection should be assured to the originators of good formulæ, but the public should also have some protection and means of redress against manufacturers in any case of misrepresentation.

A short discussion followed, in which Mr. Ewbank Smith, Mr. F. Rossiter, Mr. H. C. Edwards, and the President joined.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

As reported in last week's issue, a discussion on

TRADE TOPICS

preceded the smoking concert held on February 12. Mr. I. W. Bates occupied the chair, and there were twenty-five

members present. It was a continuation of the discussion on trade matters initiated by Mr. Bates at the November meeting, and dealt with the method of procedure to be followed in the sale of medicines containing poisons in Part I. of the Schedule. Mr. J. Grier introduced the subject with a short paper giving a brief *résumé* of the discussion on the previous occasion, when the general opinion was that dispensing, as mentioned in the Pharmacy Acts, 1869-9, refers solely to the prescriptions of legally qualified medical men, and that in all other cases of so-called prescriptions or requests for medicines containing such scheduled poisons as Easton's Syrup, the requirements of the Pharmacy Act must be complied with—i.e., they must be treated as sales of poison. Mr. Grier pointed out some of the difficulties which may arise in the case of tourists and other unknown persons, and supported the Edinburgh method of treating such cases. Mr. Bates wished to know what should be done when a man asked for a ten-grain Dover's powder. On being put to the vote, nine agreed that it should be labelled "poison" and four that it could be treated as a "dispensing transaction" without being labelled "poison." The Apothecaries' Assistant's Certificate was next discussed, and owing to the growing number of holders of it the meeting expressed the opinion that it should be dealt with by the Pharmaceutical Council, and not allowed to go on without check. Mr. Thomson, of Leigh, was proposed for membership of the Association.

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.

THE experiment which was tried at the meeting of this Association on Wednesday, February 19, of inviting the younger members to contribute papers was attended with entire success, for two highly profitable discussions were provoked by the subjects opened by Mr. W. Meakin and Mr. W. H. French respectively. Mr. C. F. Carr (Vice-President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. A. Middleton, F. R. Sergeant, W. Gill, C. A. Bolton, A. Beilby, Freeman, Brown, E. Turton, W. Meakin, W. H. French, K. Nixon, A. A. Ringer, Clay, G. J. R. Parkes, Royce, S. H. Platin, Smith, and others.

THE PROPOSED CHEMISTS' UNION

was the first subject discussed, Mr. W. Meakin reading the introductory paper. He supported the Union, one reason being that chemists as a body are not fairly represented on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. In the discussion which followed there was considerable difference of opinion.

THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY

was the subject of Mr. French's paper. In this he supported the view that chemists should be divided in two grades, one doing analytical and dispensing work and the other to do retailing. The examination for the higher grade might consist of the present Qualifying examination, with additional training in dispensing and pharmacy, also a more advanced knowledge of analytical chemistry. For the lower grade a modified form of the present Qualifying examination at a lower fee might suffice, omitting much of the botany, materia medica, and physics, and adding a better knowledge of modern business methods. To distinguish the two grades, the higher might take the title of "pharmacist" and the lower retain that of "chemist and druggist." The Chairman described Mr. French's idea as too Utopian, although he was somewhat in sympathy with it. There were many critics of the paper, but as the hour was late Mr. French had no time to reply.

Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists.

At the invitation of the Mayor of Exeter (Alderman H. Gadd) a meeting of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists was held at the City Guildhall on February 13 to enable the members to meet the President of the British Medical Association (Dr. Henry Davy), the members of the medical and surgical staffs of the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, and of the Exeter Dispensary, to confer with them on the subject of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex."

DISPENSING COMPETITION.—At the commencement Mr. T. Tickle and Mr. Alan H. Ware presented their report as

examiners on the recent competition in practical dispensary for assistants and apprentices for prizes offered by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co. The work selected, with the assistance of the President (Mr. J. Harris) and Mr. Weston Aplin, consisted of a mixture, ointment, pills, and suppositories, the time allowed being two hours. Five candidates presented themselves. The first prize (Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy") fell to Mr. Robert J. Arnold; and the second prize (a copy of the "B.Ph. Codex," given by Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co.) to Mr. Scott. The examiners also congratulated Mr. W. E. Smith on the excellence of his work.

THE B.P. CODEX.—Mr. H. Wippell Gadd then read a paper on this subject. After sketching in an entertaining manner the origin of Pharmacopœias and of the "B.P. Codex," he dwelt particularly on the matter of trade names for new remedies, which he contended are against the best interests of pharmacy and encourage quackery. He gave instances of synthetic compounds which are known by several names, and finished with an interesting account of the origin of the use of phenolphthalein in medicine. It was used in Austria-Hungary in minute quantities for ear-marking a certain wine, but it was found that habitual users of that beverage were afflicted with a chronic diarrhoea. This was traced as being caused by the phenolphthalein, and caused the purgative properties of that drug to be investigated. An abstract of the chief features of the "B.P. Codex" was distributed at the meeting, Mr. Gadd having had these specially bound and lettered for that purpose.

A good discussion took place afterwards. Dr. Henry Davy, President of the British Medical Association, thought the work would have been more useful if an attempt had been made to reduce the number of preparations of a drug, giving as instances the numerous quinine and ergot preparations. Many of the latter he believed to be inactive. Mr. E. J. Domville also commented on the cumbersome nature of the book, and stated that he preferred old-fashioned dispensing to the new style of ready-made mixtures bought from wholesale houses. Mr. P. F. Rowsell said the B.P. Codex preparations were "the result of years of very careful study and research." Dr. Raglan Thomas, Mr. Barge (Plymouth), Mr. E. Lemmon, Dr. Vlieland, Dr. Dyball, Mr. Roper, Mr. H. E. Boorne, Dr. J. Pereira, Mr. Cannon, Mr. D. Reid, Mr. Hinton Lake, and Mr. T. Tickle also spoke. Mr. Gadd briefly replied, and said the object had been to produce an Encyclopædia Pharmaceutica, and not a pocket formulary. At the conclusion the Mayor was thanked for his hospitality, and for having presided.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on February 13, the President (Mr. W. G. Northey) in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and friends to listen to a discourse on

PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS,

in the light of recent discoveries on tropical medicine, by Dr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital. The lecture was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides, showing the life-history and methods of reproduction of the different parasites mentioned. For fully two hours the audience was held "spellbound" while Dr. Cantlie unfolded one of the most interesting and amazing stories. Knowledge of tropical diseases, he began, has been doubled during the past twelve months, and such diseases as malaria, sleeping-sickness, and syphilis are now known to be due to certain types of the protozoa. As a result, chairs of protozoology, parasitology, and helminthology had been endowed in schools of medicine, and professors appointed for each subject. Pioneer work had been done by the Schools of Tropical Medicine in London and Liverpool, and these gave the lead to all the foreign and Continental schools. Dr. Cantlie described fully the life-history of the malaria parasite. Slides showing various stages of infection of red blood-corpuscles were shown; at a certain stage these burst, and the parasites are liberated into the blood-stream. The time to give quinine is just before this occurs, the parasites being killed on being liberated

from the corpuscle. It has been proved quite recently that quinine remains in the blood for three consecutive days, so that it should be given every fourth day. It was also pointed out that this drug should not be taken with impunity, as, besides killing the parasite, it will also kill the corpuscle if taken in excess. Reference was here made to the fever powder in use when malaria was prevalent in England. This consisted of calomel, opium, arsenic, and quinine. In the opinion of the lecturer mercury is one of the most important drugs the physician can prescribe. Calomel is exceedingly useful not only in cleansing out the bowel, but also for its bactericidal, germicidal, and antiseptic properties.

The next type dealt with was the Guinea worm, which accounts for thousands of lives annually. Incidentally, it was mentioned that the effect of destroying this worm would be a reduction in the cost of many of the products of the West Coast of Africa—*e.g.*, indiarubber. Owing to the ravages of the Guinea worm hundreds of the natives employed in its production perish, and so the price is kept up. These worms are only found in those parts of the body which come in contact with water. It is only in the presence of water they can shed their young, hence they make for those parts of the body where they can with certainty propagate their species. So in the case of waders they invade the feet and legs; water-carriers, the back; and in those who carry the water-jug on the head, they are found in the scalp. The small population of Africa was shown to be due to the diseases which are incidental to its climate. Especially is this true of the trypanosome, the cause of horse and cattle sickness, and also sleeping-sickness. The trypanosome is found in the blood, and affects chiefly the lymphatic glands. The awful effects of sleeping-sickness were described. In treating it, arsenic, as atoxyl, holds the chief place, but has not yet entirely solved the problem, as the effects are only temporary. Two or three days after treatment no trypanosomes are found in the blood, but after a week or two they again appear. Mercuric chloride is now being tried in conjunction with atoxyl; the latter drives the trypanosomes out of the blood-stream, and then mercury is injected, which has the effect of killing them in the tissues. Injections of salts of lead, copper, and antimony have also been tried. Antimony salts kill the parasites, but the extreme irritation which they cause and the sloughing which results are fatal objections. Dr. Cantlie thought the production of a non-irritating antimony preparation a subject suitable for research. The administration of morphia in this disease will also figure largely in the future, he thought.

The filaria, a genus of parasitic thread-like worms, are also deposited in the lymphatics, and produce the disease known as elephantiasis. Their favourite hunting-ground is the glands of the groin, which become blocked up, and hypertrophy or elephantiasis of the legs or scrotum may result. A man may have filaria in his blood for twenty years without suffering the least inconvenience. The trouble only arises as a result of an injury to the body, which causes the filaria to abort and shed its young as eggs, which block up the lymphatics. In the ordinary course the young are born as worms, which wriggle about and do not block up the glands. Filaria are carried by mosquitoes; hence countries free from the latter do not suffer from these parasites. The ankylostome, or miner's worm, attacks the intestines, and quickly produces miner's anemia. Cornwall suffered from this disease a few years ago, and here, again, it was shown how such worms may seriously affect an industry and increase cost of production by incapacitating the workers. These worms enter the body through the skin, their destination being the intestines. Other parasites enter in different ways, some through the mouth, but they all make for some particular part of the body. It is natural to conclude that those entering by the mouth pass through the stomach, but Dr. Cantlie explained that they entirely avoid the stomach and reach their destination by a side track. Those taken in by the mouth escape the stomach by passing through the tonsils, pharynx, or gullet. He said this discovery had been made during the last two or three weeks. Thymol was previously used in treating ankylostomiasis, but is now replaced by a mixture of eucalyptus oil, chloroform, and castor oil.

In England the cat is a pet animal because it kills rats and mice, which carry disease. So in tropical countries, the lecturer said, you often see a serpent reposing on the rafters of a house. The serpent kills rats, thus preventing the spread of disease, and is therefore a domestic pet. In treatment, Dr. Cantlie thought the practice of relying on one drug for one disease is dying out. Polypharmacy, he said, is scientific, and the secret of success in treating many parasitic diseases is changing the medicine. For instance, some intestinal bacilli are killed by acids. In time, however, they get accustomed to them and thrive under that treatment. An alkali would then be probably fatal to them, so the medicine should be changed. By alternating in this way a time comes when none are left. Another instance was in the treatment of sleeping-sickness: give arsenic to drive the trypanosomes out of the blood-vessels, and then give mercury. Warburg's tincture is a good example of polypharmacy; it does what quinine alone will not do. This remedy was known 2,000 years B.C., but it was only after the addition of quinine that it was called Warburg's tincture.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Northey, and, in seconding, Mr. J. Clark thought that if the Association only met once a year, and then to hear Dr. Cantlie, they would be well rewarded. Replying, the doctor humorously related how he recently came to give the same lecture to the members of the Therapeutical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, by a confusion of dates.

North Kent Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Railway Hotel, Dartford, on Wednesday evening, February 19, Mr. A. J. Wing presiding, when a paper on the

VARIATION IN ACTIVITY OF COMMERCIAL CRUDE DRUGS, by Messrs. Francis H. Carr, F.I.C., and W. Colebrook Reynolds, B.Sc., of the Wellcome Chemical Works, was read. In the course of it the authors submitted the following tabulated results of analyses, showing the highest and lowest observed percentages of active ingredients found in drugs which had previously been selected as of apparently good quality:

Drugs	Lowest	Highest	Active Principles Determined
Aloes Curacao ...	12.6	27.9	Alotin
Belladonna root ...	0.29	0.55	Total alkaloid
dried herb ...	0.23	1.08	Total alkaloid
Broom tops ...	0.07	1.06	Sparteine sulphate
Calabar beans ...	0.04	0.27	Eserine
Cinchona (suci- rubra) ...	1.06	4.64	Quinine and cinchonidine
Coca leaves ...	2.7	8.3	Total alkaloid
... ..	0.018	0.79	Pet. ether sol. alkaloid
Colchicum seed ...	0.12	0.57	Colchicine
... ..	1.14	3.17	Hydrastine
Hydrastis root... ..	2.3	5.8	Berberine sulphate
Hyoscyamus leaves ...	0.06	0.21	Total alkaloid
Pilocarpus jaborandi leaves	Too small to estimate	0.05	Pilocarpine nitrate
Philocarpus microphyl	Do.	0.99	Pilocarpine nitrate
Pomegranate root bark	0.12	0.29	Total alkaloid
Ipecacuanha root {	1.76	2.77	Total alkaloid
(Rio)	0.98	1.83	Emetine
... ..	0.48	1.29	Cephaeline
Jalap	5.1	15.8	Resin
Leptandra virginia ...	6.9	12.6	Oleo-resin
Nux vomica beans ...	0.81	2.0	Strychnine
Podophyllum peltatum	3.80	6.65	Resin
Scammony root ...	7.75	10.8	Resin

In seven cases the maximum variation exceeds the ratio of 4 to 1, and in all cases (except ipecacuanha) where the active principle is alkaloidal this ratio is greater than 2 to 1. The significance of these figures may best be understood by considering how carefully and accurately the pharmacist may be dispensing a preparation which possesses but a fraction of, or many times, the activity required by the physician. The remedy for this evil is no doubt the standardisation of the galenical preparation, and the British Pharmacopœia has adopted this procedure with respect to preparations of four of the drugs mentioned on the above list. It is to be sincerely hoped, however, that in the next revision this obviously necessary principle will be much

more extensively adopted. The authors also remarked upon individual peculiarities, stating that the conventional method of judging aloes by appearances actually selects that containing the lower amount of aloin. They deplored that the leaves of *Pilocarpus microphyllus*, cheaper and richer in alkaloid than the official species, is not recognised, and they gave the following results of analyses of broom gathered month by month from the same locality during a year :

August ...	0.07	per cent. sparteine sulphate.
September ...	0.17	" " "
October ...	0.34	" " "
November ...	0.46	" " "
December ...	0.36	" " "
January ...	0.36	" " "
February ...	0.38	" " "
March ...	0.53	" " "
April ...	0.44	" " "
July ...	0.23	" " "

They also touched upon the effect of season on other drugs—e.g., *salix rubra* bark—and the manner of harvesting. Immediately any part of a plant is cut or gathered, enzymes commence to act upon the cell-contents, with loss of activity, and this action can only be arrested by perfect and rapid drying. Thus digitalis-leaves rapidly lose their activity if allowed to dry slowly or if stored in a moist atmosphere, and coca-leaves lose their activity so rapidly that, were they imported direct to the pharmacist, he could not guarantee their activity without assaying them. The effect of climate was illustrated with *Hyoscyamus muticus* and *Datura arborea* and by *Atropa Belladonna*, plants of which in the same stage of development were treated with various manures, and the dried leaf and stem was analysed. The following were the results :

1. Unmanured ...	0.66	per cent. total alkaloid.
2. Kainite ...	0.61	" " "
3. Superphosphate... ..	0.46	" " "
4. Basic slag... ..	0.6	" " "
5. Farmyard manure	0.55	" " "
6. Sodium nitrate ...	0.52	" " "

Variation is also caused by different seasons, as the following analysis of the dried herb—leaf and stem—grown on the same plot in three successive years prove :

1905 ...	0.38	per cent. total alkaloid.
1906 ...	0.66	" " "
1907 ...	0.33	" " "

Henbane shows similar results, thus : Unmanured, 0.20; kainite, 0.13; superphosphate, 0.11; and basic slag, 0.133 per cent. total alkaloid.

The British Pharmacopœia requires hyoscyamus-leaves to be the second year's growth; but the authors found that the first year's contain as much alkaloids as the second year's—viz., 12 per cent. on the dried herb.

The paper created the greatest interest, and in an animated discussion which followed, Dr. Jowett, Messrs. Lees, Corfe, Goff, Stooke, and the President took part, the meeting agreeing that standardisation of alkaloidal preparations was essential to ensure uniformity of action. Upon the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. B. E. Goff, a cordial vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the author.

The annual dinner of the Association was fixed for Wednesday, April 29.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, February 13, Mr. J. T. Hornblower (President) in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.—Messrs. W. Harper and G. A. Moffat were proposed and duly elected members of the Association.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Harold Wyatt referred to a recent prescription he had had for a pill, as follows :

Hydrarg. cyanid. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Pulv. opii ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Quin. sulphat ...	gr. j.
Ext. gentianæ ...	q.s.

He had noticed that root-extracts, particularly gentian, are acid, and in this case when the pills were massed there was a distinct smell of hydrocyanic acid. As there was

a certain amount of discretion left to him, he made another batch according to the following formula, using the powdered gentian instead of the extract, which turned out quite satisfactory :

Pulv. tragacanth. co. ...	gr. ij.
Pulv. gentianæ ...	gr. xxiv.
Trit. hydrarg. cyanid. (1 in 8) ...	gr. xvj.
Pulv. opii ...	gr. iij.
Quin. sulph. ...	gr. xxiv.
Syr. glucosi ...	q.s.

Mass and divide into twenty-four pills.

Mr. Wyatt also had a prescription for a tablet to contain four drops of tincture of digitalis and five drops of solution of strychnine, the tablet to be not much bigger than the Pharmacopœia nitroglycerin tablet. He made forty-eight tablets as follows :

Ext. digital. fluid. (1=8 tinct.) ...	℥xxiv.
Trit. strychninæ (1 in 8) ...	gr. xvj.
Saccharin. ...	gr. j.
Pulv. theobromæ ...	gr. lxx.
Pulv. tragacanth. co. ...	gr. vj.
Vanillin. ...	gr. j.
Syr. glucosi ...	q.s.

Fiat massa et divid. in tabellas xlviii.

This turned out very satisfactory. He also made another batch shaped like an ordinary lozenge, and showed specimens of each.

The President, referring to the first prescription, said extracts are no doubt more or less acid. The smell of prussic acid referred to was important, as many people know the odour, and might be startled if it was noticeable.

Dr. Symes referred to the tablets, and said a chemist might not have the right cutter, and for an emergency he had found the end of a small tin funnel would answer the purpose, and turn out a fairly presentable lozenge for dispensing purposes.

Mr. P. H. Marsden had found that a cork-borer could be used in an emergency, but it is necessary to force the lozenge out, which is a disadvantage.

The President then called on Mr. W. Harper for his lecture on

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOURS.

This was confined to a description of the Lumière colour-process by means of the autochrome plate. The principles and method of working the process were described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 17, 1907, pp. 299 and 303. Mr. Harper fits a screen-holder on to the hood of the lens, a cap being placed in front of the screen. [A simpler method is to fasten the colour-screen on the front of a Thornton-Pickard shutter by means of strips of rubber plaster.—Ed.] The lecturer also urged the necessity of employing an exposure meter, Wynne's being the one preferred. [Mr. Watkin has now placed a specially graduated meter on the market for this purpose.—Ed.] He concluded by saying that the possibilities of the autochrome plate have yet to be discovered, but predicted that surgeons would find it of much use in securing accurate records of skin-diseases.

Mr. Harper, at the conclusion of his paper, gave a practical demonstration of the art of developing, taking an autochrome picture and going through the whole process, finally showing the result on the screen. The experiment was a complete success, and his efforts were loudly applauded. Slides which were prepared by Mr. Walker, chemist, Grange Mount, Birkenhead, showing copies of well-known pictures, also the arms of the Pharmaceutical Society, were shown on the screen, the pretty effect being much appreciated. The President proposed a vote of thanks, expressing his pleasure at what had been shown, and said the new plate would be of great service to medical men and the teaching profession. Dr. Symes seconded, and Messrs. Marsden, Wallbridge, and Wyatt and two visitors supported. Mr. Harper having replied to several questions, the proceedings terminated.

North Staffs Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday evening, February 13, Mr. Edmund Jones (President) in the chair.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A vote of condolence was passed with Councillor C. J. Wain, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the

loss of his father at a ripe old age.—The President suggested that in the summer a picnic should be held in conjunction, if possible, with the Birmingham and Wolverhampton Associations. The members thought this a good idea, and about 120 attended. Dovedale was suggested as a suitable spot.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY.—Mr. Walter Tipper in an interesting paper described Kimberley, where he was four and a half years ago. The shop in which he worked was nicely fitted and compared favourably with home stores. The class of trade was very much different. No one brought a bottle for anything, castor oil, turpentine, glycerin, etc., being all sold in sixpenny bottles, and this was the smallest quantity sold. No patent medicines were sold except in the original packets, and there was a great sale for them. Photography was also a very strong line, and they undertook any kind of work for amateurs. The prices charged were: Developing quarter-plates or films, 4s. a dozen; printing quarter-plates or films, 3s. a dozen. The developing-business paid very well. A good trade was also done in cameras. As the cost of running a store was very great, prices of drugs also were high. The approximate cost per month of running a store there is, at a low estimate:

Manager	£30	0	0
W. T.	16	10	0
Boy	6	0	0
Rent	25	0	0
Lighting	6	10	0
Water	1	10	0
Rates and sundries	5	0	0
Total	90	10	0

After twelve months in Kimberley Mr. Tipper went to Mafeking, where the white population is not more than 600. The business was similar to Kimberley, but prices were higher owing to extra carriage, etc. Chemists' goods cost 16s. 5d. per 100 lb. from Cape Town. Owing to the intense heat and slackness of trade, the hours of business were very short. They opened at 8.30 A.M., closed from 1 to 2 for lunch, and closed for the day at 5 P.M. They had a half-holiday a week, and there was no Sunday duty, with the exception of one hour on Sunday night. Some days there was absolutely nothing to do, while on other days they were kept hard at it for a short time. Mr. Tipper returned to Kimberley and entered another store, where his work was practically all dispensing. Doctors in Kimberley do not consult at their homes, but at the chemist's shop, so provision is made for plenty of doctor's rooms. The front shop was beautifully fitted on the American style, and at the back the six consulting-rooms were furnished in an up-to-date manner. The doctors had the use of these rooms free of charge, and were supplied with prescription-books, all simple lotions, liniments, wools, etc. There was no stipulation that the doctors should send their patients to the chemist, but as the patients had to pass through the shop the chemist usually got the custom. The chemist also received most of the doctors' fees and received their messages, all for nothing. Medical men charged 10s. 6d. for a consultation. The prices obtained for mixtures, etc., were as follows:

Mixtures: 12 oz. 4s., 8 oz. 3s., 6 oz. 2s. 6d., 4 oz. and 3 oz. 2s., and under 1s. 6d.
Lotions: 12 oz. 3s., 8 oz. 2s. 6d., 6 oz. 2s., 4 oz. 1s. 6d., 2 oz. 1s.
Liniments were charged as mixtures.
Pills 9d. per dozen, whether stock or freshly made.
Ointments 1s. 6d. per oz.

Any expensive drugs were charged extra. Surgical appliances were very expensive and prices were maintained. Chemists keep all prescriptions, these being pasted in a book every evening. Mr. Tipper thought that in South Africa a more friendly feeling exists than in the old country. After paying all his expenses (including 8l. 10s. per month for board and lodging and washing) he was able to save, by being careful, 15l. to 20l. per month. Yet everything in Kimberley is very expensive. Mr. Tipper explained the diamond-mining industry in detail, and concluded by saying that there is a splendid chance for the young qualified pharmacist out there if he is a single man, but the country is no use for the married assistant.—An interesting discussion followed.

Festivities.

The St. Vincent Smoker.

THE second annual concert of the St. Vincent Association—an association of representatives of the medical, surgical, chemical, and allied trades—was held at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on St. Valentine's Day, with Mr. George Back (President of the Association) in the chair. There were about three hundred present, and an excellent musical programme (arranged by Mr. Sydney Jamieson, of Parke, Davis & Co.) was gone through. In the course of the evening Mr. Sydney Jamieson, on behalf of the committee, presented to the President a unique scarf-pin (in the form of a negro's head carved out in bluestone) in recognition of his great services to the Association. Mr. Jamieson mentioned that two years ago the membership of the Association was twelve, while now there are 170 members on the roll, comprising the *élite* of the medical, surgical, chemical, and drug-trade of the United Kingdom. Mr. Back thanked the committee in a brief and modest speech. The only other speechmaking was in proposing votes of thanks to the Chairman, by Mr. Lionel Cooper (of the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co.), and to Mr. Sydney Jamieson for the excellence of the musical arrangements. The artistes were Miss Nancy Ellison, Miss Emily Rasey, and Messrs. Eustace Wallace, George Benson, J. H. Bull Jamieson, Fred Rome, Wilfred Stracey, and Fred Wildon. An extra feature was the gramophone recital by Mr. Pinto Nash (Parke, Davis & Co.), consisting of solos by Tetrizzini, Melba, Caruso, and other well-known singers.

Silver-wedding Celebrations.

ON February 12 a dinner in celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wren was held in the Duke's Room of the Holborn Restaurant. About one hundred guests were present, among others being Mr. C. Goddard-Clarke, M.P., Mr. H. Potter, and Mr. H. A. Potter (co-directors of Mr. Wren in Potter & Clarke, Ltd.). The toast of the evening was proposed by Mr. John Cranfield (Tottenham), and in replying Mr. Wren referred to his happy connection for nearly twenty-six years with Messrs. Potter & Clarke, and the help and kindness he had received from the senior members of the firm, and during a shorter period with Mr. H. A. Potter, who came into partnership at the same time that he did. Mr. A. M. Proctor, of Derby, proposed the health of "Potter & Clarke, Ltd.," which was responded to by Mr. Alderman H. Potter, F.S.S. At a conversation held on February 15 at the Bishopsgate Institute, presided over by Mr. H. A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Wren were presented with silver table-ornaments (fruit-stand and epergnes), in commemoration of the event, by Mr. J. B. Smith, on behalf of the employees of the company. Mr. Smith said that every one employed by Potter & Clarke, Ltd., had contributed towards the testimonial. Mr. Wren, in thanking the donors, expressed pleasure at meeting so large a gathering (there were over two hundred present), and said it was gratifying to remember that many of them had been with Potter & Clarke from sixteen to twenty years. Mrs. Wren also made a short speech of thanks. Music was contributed by Miss Maud Mitchell, Miss Ethel Wren, Mrs. Richards, Mr. W. S. Attewell, and Mr. Cook, while dancing was also *de rigueur*.



MR. WREN.

Halifax Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Halifax Association was held on February 13 in the old dining-hall of the Saviles at the Old Cock Hotel. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. W. E. Smithies, of Elland, who was supported by Messrs. C. Fielding and H. C. Brierley (Vice-

Presidents), J. Swire (Hon. Treasurer), P. W. Swire (Hon. Secretary), W. R. Fielding, Gibson Dixon, W. S. Thompson, J. W. Tiffany, W. R. Black, G. M. Cobb, H. Hebden, W. Bottomley, F. P. Cooper, Thos. Davies, and B. B. Hodgson. The invited guests included Mr. J. Rhodes (representing the Dewsbury Association), Mr. A. Hanson (Bradford), Mr. Pollitt (Leeds), Messrs. A. T. Henson, W. Haigh, and W. Kiddy. After a capital repast and the loyal toasts, the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. W. R. Black, to which Mr. A. Hanson, of Bradford, responded. Mr. J. Swire next proposed the toast of "The President," suggesting that Mr. Smithies ought to be made "Life President" on account of his popularity. The President feelingly responded, paying a tribute to the excellent services of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Percy W. Swire. The next toast, "The Town and Trade of Halifax," was proposed by Mr. T. Davies, and responded to by Mr. W. S. Thompson, who, however, said that locally trade was far from satisfactory at the present time. Mr. Pollitt (Leeds) proposed "The Halifax Chemists' Association," to which Mr. Gibson Dixon responded. The Association was, he said, forty years old that day, their first secretary being Mr. W. C. Hebden. The meetings were trade business meetings, and the "trade-section" is working successfully. The section is adding to the capital a part of the profits. "Kindred Local Associations" was submitted by Mr. Clement Fielding, and Mr. J. Rhodes (Dewsbury), Mr. Pollitt, and Mr. Hanson responded. The final toasts were "The health of the Secretary (Mr. P. W. Swire)" and "Our Musical Friends," after which the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

West Ham in the City.

THE West Ham Chemists' Association held their annual dinner at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., on February 13. Mr. J. H. Matthews (the President) was in the chair, supported by Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society), Alderman J. Moore Smith (Mayor of West Ham), Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. F. W. Truman (Chairman of the London Chemists' Association), Mr. Ralph Dodd (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), Mr. T. R. Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.), Mr. J. Macvie Hill and Mr. J. Taylor (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), Mr. C. W. Bromley (Bovril, Ltd.), Mr. H. E. Butler (Camwal, Ltd.), Mr. E. T. Brewis (Stafford Allen & Co.), and Mr. A. Boyes (Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.). The spur-tables were presided over by Mr. H. Soper, Mr. Harold Mitchell (Vice-President), and Mr. W. R. Barnes (Hon. Secretary). The toast of the "Houses of Parliament" was proposed by Mr. A. S. Campkin, who referred to

THE PHARMACY BILL

which will "sooner or later, and probably sooner, be presented to the House of Commons." Mr. Winfrey, in the course of his reply, gave some details of the work of the House of Commons. He referred to the new method of committing Bills to Grand Committees which was inaugurated by the present Ministry. This saves the time of the House very considerably, but it has increased the difficulties of private members getting Bills before the House. The second reading of a Bill is now of greater importance than formerly, and the Speaker does not therefore so readily allow the closure to be moved, with the result that it is easy for the Opposition to "talk out" a Bill. It is important, when it is decided to introduce a Pharmacy Bill, that chemists should get their members to ballot for an opportunity of introducing Bills on Fridays, which members have the privilege of doing in the first three days of each Session. He suggested also that on the day the Bill comes before the House every chemist should send a postcard to his member asking him to be present to support it. The time has arrived when Parliament could be expected to turn its attention to pharmaceutical matters, as there has been practically no legislation on this matter since 1868. Mr. Winfrey then suggested lines upon which a Pharmacy Bill should be framed. It seems to have been decided, he said, not to introduce the old Bill; but chemists, having been put to the expense of passing certain examinations, should be protected in their title. Every chemist should be called upon to exhibit the name of the chemist managing the business,

executors and companies to be under the same obligations. A company should also be made liable for the offences of the qualified chemist it employs, and power should be given to the Pharmaceutical Society to enforce the titles clauses. Further powers in regard to examinations should only be sought when the title has been protected. He did not agree with the proposals to stiffen the examinations or make it more difficult to enter pharmacy. After a certain date it should be made an offence for a chemist to use any other business name than his own, and no company should be allowed to use the title "chemist" unless a qualified person is in charge. This might be inconvenient to old-established firms, such as John Bell & Co. and Dinneford & Co., but he thought the proprietors of such businesses would come into line if it were shown that it was for the good of the trade. He would also like to see the question of dispensing doctors tackled. The doctor should either be qualified to dispense or employ a qualified dispenser. Mr. Winfrey here gave some of his experience of how dispensing is done in doctors' surgeries, and added that perhaps chemists have not arrived at the stage when they can demand the employment of qualified dispensers by doctors; but when the time arrives he would be glad to back up the demand. (Applause.)

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society" in an optimistic speech in which he stated that competition is keener in all trades and professions than formerly. There is need for a new and simpler Poison Schedule. Mr. Walter Hills replied, and referred to the necessity for pharmacy legislation, the Act of forty years ago being antiquated, especially in the Poison Schedule provisions. The draft Bill before the Council has a more scientific Poison Schedule, and one which will help chemists in carrying out the law. The Council have come to the conclusion that the Directors' Clause would get very little support in the House of Commons, and it will not appear in the next Bill. In regard to Mr. Winfrey's remarks about the use of the title by historic houses, he should be glad to come into line, and only employ the title in connection with a living person. He wished it to be understood that such a provision would affect a large number of registered chemists throughout the country. From calculations he had made, he concluded that at least 30 per cent. of the chemists' businesses in this country are not carried on in the names of living persons. The draft Bill is democratic rather than capitalistic in its provisions, aims at protecting the title and compelling the exhibition of the chemist's name by companies, executors, and historic houses.

Mr. J. C. Umney in a pleasant speech proposed the toast of "The West Ham Association," which was replied to by the President, who reviewed the year's work. Some musical items were contributed during the evening, and at the close of the proceedings a collection was made on behalf of the Benevolent Fund.

The Ladies Dine.

THE members of the N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association dined together at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on Thursday evening, February 13, their wives and sweet-hearts being with them as well as a number of visitors. Mr. C. A. Critchley (President) was in the chair, and was supported by Messrs. J. W. Openshaw and H. Lucas (Vice-Presidents), Mr. E. Highton (Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. John Rennie (Hon. Secretary). Mr. F. P. Sargeant, of Leeds, was the principal guest. After dinner and the Royal toast Mr. Sargeant submitted the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" in

A PIQUANT SPEECH.

After paying a tribute to Lancashire lassies he criticised the policy of the Society, specially referring to the indifference exhibited by the Council to questions addressed to them by local Associations and the lack of trust exhibited by the Council in not making public the draft Pharmacy Bill. He also touched upon the proposal that the Society should have an Organising Secretary, and declared that the Council and the individual members thereof could never occupy the position they ought to until greater confidence was shown in the members of the Society. Proceeding, Mr. Sargeant criticised the Poisons Law, submitting that the Society's

machinery is inadequate successfully to administer the existing powers. He regretted the retreat of the Council in regard to the directors' clause, and said there is no need to put the curriculum in front of the Bill. The protection of the public and the chemists should (he remarked in his peroration) have a greater share of the Society's attention.

Mr. R. L. Gifford, in reply to the toast, said that, although he is generally very critical of the Pharmaceutical Society, he agreed that the Council should take the country more into their confidence, and had always held that view. Dealing with the functions of the Society—administration, examination, and education—Mr. Gifford claimed, with certain reservations, that this body does its work admirably. Circumstances alter, and publicity in the matter of administration at all times is not possible. He was sorry that his lips were sealed respecting the draft Bill. He did his best to have it made public—he fought without avail.

The toast of the "N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association" was submitted by Mr. J. Walmsley, and Mr. J. Rennie responded. In the course of his remarks Mr. Rennie stated that he had heard that half a dozen members of the Association have decided to withhold their support and subscriptions in the future, and expressed his regret, saying that the idea that the Association is run by one person is fallacious. Mr. R. McMinn proposed the toast of "The Ladies and Guests," to which Mr. Gifford and Dr. Cunliffe replied, and the President's health was toasted at the request of Mr. Gifford and Mr. Sargeant. In the course of the evening the "Arion" Concert Party delighted the company by their musical contributions.

Whist-drives.

On February 19 the Thames Valley District Chemists' Association held their second whist-drive of the season at Richmond, the players numbering 102. The President (Mr. J. Parrott) welcomed the guests. Play started at 7.45, and continued until nearly 11.30 P.M., with an interval for refreshments. The prize-winners were: Ladies—(1) Miss Beresford, (2) Mrs. Buckler, (3) Mrs. Thomas, (consolation) Miss Daisy Page; gentlemen—(1) Mr. Tice, (2) Mr. F. H. Parrott, (3) Mr. Edwards, (consolation) Mr. Popplewell.

Another whist-drive was held at the Palm Court Royal Hotel, Plymouth, on February 19, in connection with the Three Towns Chemists' Association. The company numbered 200. The prize-winners were: Ladies—(1st) Mrs. Sydenham, (2nd) Miss Pike, (3rd) undecided, (booby) Mrs. Adams. Gentlemen—(1st) Mr. Broom, (2nd) Mr. Goddard, (3rd) Mr. Worldridge, (booby) Mr. Macdonald. The Royal Ladies' Band played during the intervals, and each lady present received a Japanese fan.

On February 14 the members and lady friends of the Harrogate and District Pharmaceutical Association assembled at the Imperial Café, Harrogate, for a social evening and whist-drive. The members and friends present were received by the President (Mr. Chas. B. Southwell) and Miss Southwell, and included Mr. Pritchett, Miss Woodall, Mr. and Miss Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. Robinson, the Misses Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Mote, Mr. and Mrs. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Grime, the Misses Power, Mr. and Mrs. Eynon, Mr. Thain, Mr. and Mrs. Fenn, Mr. Leak, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Smeddles, Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Pattinson, Miss Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Ridge, Mr. Harrison, Miss Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Tinker, and Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell. The winners in the whist-drive were: Ladies—(first prize) Mrs. Mitchell, (second) Miss Dix, (third) Mrs. Wood, (fourth) Mrs. Atkinson; gentlemen—(first prize) Mr. Hamilton, (second) Mr. Mote, (third) Mr. Fenn, (fourth) Mr. Robinson. After the supper interval and the presentation of the prizes, which were very handsome, an excellent musical programme was given, which included songs by Mrs. E. W. Battle, Mr. Geo. Weston, Mr. Lambert Foster, and Mr. J. W. Harper, and glees rendered by the Harrogate and District Pharmaceutical Association glee-party.

"WHAT HAVE I DONE WRONG not to have my C. & D.?" writes a Yeovil subscriber (118/9) plaintively. "I would rather go without my tobacco for a week than miss the C. & D."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH-BRITISH BRANCH.

THE fourth evening meeting of the session was held at 136 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 19, Mr. G. Lunan presiding. Among the apologies for absence was one from Dr. Leonard Dobbin, who was indisposed, and who, writing about the paper to be read by Dr. Bowis, complimented the author on his sketch of Werner's theories and conclusions. He added that it was a pity that so little has been done in the direction of investigating good pharmaceutical examples such as ferri et quinae citras referred to by Dr. Bowis.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Dr. Bowis, said he was one of the most recent graduates of the Pharmaceutical Society and a doctor of the University of Zurich who had had the privilege of working for three years under the direction of Professor Werner.

As Dr. Bowis was suffering from cold, Mr. HILL, by arrangement, read the paper.

COMPLEX ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

The full title of the communication was "The Constitution of Complex Organic Compounds." The paper was largely historical, and was chiefly of theoretical importance. In the course of the communication Dr. Bowis alluded to the following salts:

(Fe(CN) ₆)K ₃ ...	Potassium ferro-cyanide.
(Fe(CN) ₆)K ₄ ...	Potassium ferri-cyanide.
(Cu(NH ₃) ₄)SO ₄ ...	Ammonio-cupric sulphate.
(PtCl ₆)K ₂ ...	Potassium platino-chloride.
(Co(NO ₂) ₆)K ₃ ...	Potassium cobaltinitrite.

He stated that the non-poisonous nature of ferro and ferri-cyanides of potassium is due to the fact that cyanogen is combined with the iron, forming a complex ion, and does not occur as a free one. In the case of the official-seale preparations, such as citrate of iron and quinine, we have most probably a ferro-citrate of quinine, which accounts for the fact that on adding NH₄OH the quinine is precipitated and not the iron. Apparently these compounds have not been searchingly studied, so it is impossible to assign a definite formula to them. The same remark applies to the salt present in liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis, which is probably a bismuthyl-citrate of ammonium. The B.P. names of these compounds are, strictly speaking, incorrect. If ferri et quinae citras were really a citrate of iron and quinine, both iron and quinine would be precipitated on addition of NH₄OH.

Mr. Dorr said it was thirty-eight years since he attended Professor Crum Brown's class in chemistry, and since that time there had been considerable developments in chemical theory. What he had noticed had been very much this, that one theory had invariably followed up the previous one because of some defect which existed in the previous one.

Dr. COULL, Mr. J. R. HILL, and the CHAIRMAN also spoke, and Dr. Bowis replied to questions put to him.

SYRUP OF TOLU.

Mr. Alexander McCutcheon read a note on this subject. It referred to the tolu resin adhering persistently to the bottom of the boiling pan, which he obviates by placing in the pan a piece of parchment paper large enough to cover the bottom and sides. Mr. McCutcheon also spoke about the 1 to 7 liquor, observing that one objection to these liquors, into which alcohol enters, is that they contain some acrid constituent of the balsam not present in a purely aqueous solution, and the flavour of the syrup is different and less agreeable and soothing.

Mr. BOA gave Mr. McCutcheon the credit of ingenuity for his method, but he did not see how he could get the constituents out of the balsam without stirring. He entirely agreed with the official directions of boiling it in a loosely covered vessel, and there need be no fear of loss by evaporation as the official quantity of water was ample and there would be a sufficiency of liquor left. The directions to make up to volume while hot ensured that the product would be all right, and by taking off the lid some of the acid con-

stituents were allowed to pass off. The official process was hard to beat, and the resin could be easily recovered from the pan by hot water and stirring it with a stick, which brought it all away in a lump.

Mr. FORRET described Mr. McCutcheon's plan as simple. When he made syrup of tolu he kept an enamelled pot for the purpose, in which the balsam was placed and set inside the pan, that did away with the necessity for cleaning out.

Mr. BRAZIER having also spoken, Mr. C. F. HENRY said he adopted the cold process suggested by Mr. F. Stephenson at one of their meetings some years ago, and found it very satisfactory. He hoped to see it in the Pharmacopœia.

Mr. DUNCAN endorsed what Mr. Henry said about the cold process, and added that it worked excellently if the balsam was brittle, but it was tough.

Dr. COULL and Mr. DOTT also contributed to the discussion, the latter stating that he did not agree with either Mr. McCutcheon or Mr. Boa. The balsam should certainly be stirred, but he would only apply sufficient heat to extract the aromatic principle from the balsam. It required caustic soda to take out the last of the resin.

Mr. COWIE found that by covering the pan with an evaporating basin full of water the aromatic constituents were well retained. A syrup made from the concentrated liquor must contain more cinnamic acid than a syrup made by the official process, and would be more acid.

Mr. J. R. HILL said a sample had been sent to him asking for an explanation of the fact that it had developed a very distinct benzol odour. It was believed to have been made from liquor and syrup, and thus made frequently developed that odour. Cinnamic acid was exceedingly soluble in alcohol, and the concentrated liquor made by means of alcohol must contain considerably more cinnamic acid than a B.P. syrup. There was always an acid taste in syrup made from liquor which was quite absent from the official preparation.

After the CHAIRMAN had proposed a vote of thanks,

Mr. McCUTCHEON, replying to Mr. Boa, held that there was no necessity for stirring the balsam because it boiled up of itself.

NOTE ON BISMUTH SUBNITRATE.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., communicated observations arising from the following prescription:

Bismuth. subnit.	...	...	gr. xv.
Sodii bicarb.	...	...	gr. xx.
Morphin. hydrochlor.	...	...	gr.

Fiat pulvis. Mitte tales xii.

On mixing the ingredients in a glass mortar the dispenser perceived a very marked evolution of ammonia, and enquiry proved that the ammonia was liberated from the bismuth subnitrate by rubbing up with the sodium bicarbonate. The occurrence of ammonia in bismuth subnitrate has been frequently noted. The sample at present referred to contained it in larger proportion than usual. It was a dull white, rather heavy, powder, which, under the microscope showed a mixture of prismatic crystals and six-sided plates. Another sample consisting of the whiter, bulkier sub-nitrate of commerce showed under the microscope only small prismatic crystals, and indicated ammonia in similar circumstances, but the quantity was relatively much smaller. All commercial samples examined indicated ammonia in small, varying proportions. We should have in the British Pharmacopœia a test for detecting ammonia, as is done in the U.S.P., but the author submitted reasons for fixing a more stringent test than in that authority.

Mr. DOTT agreed with Mr. Hill that a case had been made out for a reasonable test for ammonia as an impurity in bismuth sub-nitrate being inserted in the B.P.

In answer to Mr. Duncan, Mr. HILL said the quantity of ammonia had not been determined.

Mr. HILL said that in the last washing, after having washed bismuth subnitrate three times a day for six months, there was the same percentage of bismuth oxide and nitric acid as when he began.

Dr. BOWIS said ammonia compounds of bismuth were known, and possibly it might be present in that form.

Mr. CRAIG and Mr. FORRET also spoke.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that a test should be inserted in the B.P. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hill, who, in his reply, said Mr. Duncan's experience regarding the effects of washing the salt was contrary to statements in

all the text-books. The test for ammonia is included in the new Japanese Pharmacopœia in a form which indicates an intention to entirely exclude ammonia. He found that on boiling the heavier sample of bismuth subnitrate with potassium hydroxide solution the residual bismuth oxide was a deeper yellow than that yielded by the lighter sub-nitrate under identical treatment.

Disinfection.

AT a meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, held at 1 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C., on February 14, Professor Henry Kenwood initiated an interesting discussion on "Disinfection." There was a large gathering, and keen interest was displayed by those present, among whom we observed Dr. George Reid (in the chair), Col. Firth and Col. Davies (of the War Office), Professor Hewlett (King's College), Dr. David Somerville (King's College), Dr. Legge (Home Office), Dr. Wynter Blyth, Dr. F. C. McCleary (Hampstead), Dr. Freemantle, Dr. Schryver (University College), Dr. Allen (Westminster), Dr. S. Rideal, Mr. Wolff Defries, Mr. C. T. Kingzett, and Mr. J. T. Ainslie Walker.

In the course of his remarks Professor Kenwood said that the tendency towards levelling-up in the municipal practice of disinfection was growing stronger year by year. There is no doubt, he said, that many disinfectants now upon the market are, for most purposes, several times more potent than the carbolic acid formerly generally employed, but

A SATISFACTORY STANDARDISATION

is essential to their more scientific and less haphazard employment. In this connection he commended the regulations regarding disinfectants in the State of Victoria which came into effect in January of last year. The problem yet to be solved is how to introduce into a standard bacteriological test the fact that the germicidal value of all disinfectants suffers a considerable reduction in the presence of the organic matter invariably associated with the germs of disease. He agreed with Rideal that any attempt to evolve a single routine bacteriological test that could be made to apply to the very divergent circumstances obtaining in every kind of disinfection is foredoomed to failure. But economy and efficiency alike demand that in future the chief disinfecting agents be made the subject of comparative tests that they may be differentiated according to their applicability for special purposes. He instanced the experiments of Klein, Fowler, Meredith, Wynter Blyth, Hewlett, and himself, showing diminished germicidal value of disinfectants in the presence of organic matter, and also more recent experiments by Hewlett and himself upon pus which pointed to the same conclusions. He was inclined to favour the scheme recommended by the Lister Institute for the standardisation of disinfectants, and described the method adopted by the Institute, which included the testing of germicidal value in the presence of organic matter by the employment of a sterilised 3 per-cent. emulsion of human faeces dried at 102° C. The work of Hewlett and himself upon relative germicidal values made evident the importance of certain physical properties of disinfectants.

A disinfectant should either be soluble in water or should be capable of forming a fine emulsion with it; it should be homogeneous in the bulk, for if it separates out on standing, it is certain that under the conditions of use the fact is ignored, and it is probable that the disinfectant value of any one part of the cask is, in practice, less than that of the whole when properly mixed. All other things being equal, the finer the emulsion the greater will be the germicidal power of the disinfectant.

Temperature at which tests are made is important, and the fixation of a precise temperature (such as the 20° C. recommended by the Lister Institute) is necessary. Professor Kenwood then went on to deal with

DISINFECTION BY FORMIC ALDEHYDE.

He had obtained better results by employing a method recently suggested by Evans and Russell than by the usual

lamp and spray methods. The mode of procedure is as follows :

Place 142½ grams of potassium permanganate in a metallic dish (which should be about 7 in. in diameter and from 3 to 4 in. deep), and pour twice the weight of formalin upon the permanganate. After a few seconds chemical action takes place between the permanganate and about one-fifth of the formic aldehyde in the formalin, and this produces sufficient heat to evaporate the remainder of the formalin. The room is sealed up for from four to six hours.

Recent experiments had shown that sulphurous-acid gas is the best medium for killing fleas. Professor Kenwood then passed on to the disinfection of schools, commending the action of Mr. Ainslie Walker in directing attention to the importance of this matter. For the disinfection of school classrooms he suggested a preliminary spraying of floors, seats, desks, etc., followed by sweeping and wiping, then scrubbing, and finally disinfectant-spraying.

Among those who took part in the discussion were Col. Firth, Dr. S. Rideal, Mr. Wolff Defries, Col. Davies, Dr. Wynter Blyth, and Dr. David Somerville.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on February 11. There were present Mr. R. Wright (President), Mr. W. Giles, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, and Mr. F. Ransom (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Treasurer), Mr. E. S. Peck (Hon. Secretary), Mr. F. H. Alcock, Mr. H. Finmore, Mr. E. F. Harrison, and Mr. D. L. Howard.

DEATHS.—Votes of condolence were passed with the relatives of the late Mr. Joseph Ince and the late Mr. J. W. Bowen, the Treasurer mentioning that wreaths were sent to the funerals in the name of the Committee. Mr. Naylor referred to the indebtedness of the Conference in its earlier years to Mr. Ince.

THE ABERDEEN PROGRAMME was submitted by Mr. Giles, who said the headquarters would be the Grand Hotel, where forty bedrooms had been engaged. The Palace Hotel and others would also supply accommodation. The meetings would be held in Marischal College, where the Mitchell Hall and other rooms would be at the disposal of the Committee. It was intended on the Tuesday afternoon to take the members to the granite quarries, on Wednesday to Muchalls, and for the Thursday an excursion to Ballater, Braemar, and Balmoral, returning to Aberdeen in time for trains to the South, was under consideration. Two concerts and a dance were also contemplated.

The President said it was evident that the Local Committee were sparing neither expense nor trouble, and he moved that the heartiest thanks of the Executive be given to the Aberdeen Committee, and particularly to Mr. Giles, for coming in person to explain the programme. This was carried.

THE ONE-SESSION-A-DAY PLAN adopted at Manchester was reported as having been a success, and on the suggestion of Mr. Naylor the same scheme will be carried out at Aberdeen.

NEWCASTLE INVITATION.—Mr. Peck read a letter from Mr. Maltby Clague, Newcastle, stating that at a representative meeting of the chemists of that city it had been decided to invite the Conference to hold its meeting there in 1909. Mr. Naylor moved that the invitation be acknowledged with the best thanks of the Committee, who would undertake to recommend its acceptance to the annual meeting. This was agreed to.

RESEARCH GRANT.—A request from Mr. J. Grier, Manchester, for a grant in aid of a research on the pungent principle of ginger, which is being undertaken by himself and Mr. Garnett, was granted.

NEW AUDITOR.—It was agreed to ask Mr. Isaiah Bourdas to act as an auditor in place of the late Mr. Bowen.

ELECTIONS.—The following were elected members: Mr. J. H. Cox (New Lebanon, U.S.A.), Mr. W. S. Gill (London), Mr. John Harkness (Leith), Mr. A. E. Parkes (London), Dr. M. K. Sondhi (Jullundur, India).

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., February 20.

THE business tone in drugs and chemicals remains pretty much as previously reported, values as a whole being on the easy side, as will be seen from the table given below. In fine chemicals the chief alteration is a decline in cocaine of 1s. 5d. per oz. Citric acid is still tending downwards, and cream of tartar has further declined to the extent of 1s. Quinine continues nominal. Other changes in chemicals include an advance in copper sulphate in Liverpool. Potash prussiate and benzols are easier. Drugs present few changes. Opium remains unchanged. New cod-liver oil is tending easier. Cascara sagrada is steady but quiet. Castor oil is lower. H.G.H. peppermint oil is the turn firmer. Lemon oil is lower for shipment from Messina, and among "outside" articles reductions are noted in turpentine, palm oil, shellac, resin, and Japan wax.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Copper sulphate Mastich	Peppermint oil (H.G.H.)	Benzols Citric acid Cod-liver oil Palm oil Potash prussiate Resin Turpentine	Castor oil Cocaine Cream of tartar Lemon oil Shellac Wax (Japan)

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, February 20:—Business in drugs is slow. Opium is steadier at \$4.50 per lb. for druggist's in case lots. Cascara sagrada is dull of sale at last week's reduction to 8½c. Peppermint oil is firmer at \$1.65 per lb., and hydrastis (golden seal) is quiet at \$1.95 per lb.

Proposed Government Quinine Monopoly in Java.

It is suggested in the Java newspapers that the sale of quinine sulphate in tablets to the natives in Java should be a Government monopoly, as is the opium and salt monopolies in India. There is a great deal of fever in some districts of the island, and the consumption of quinine ought to be large if only the natives could be persuaded of its medicinal efficacy. It is computed in course of time that the demand for quinine among the natives would increase to such an extent that the whole of the Government cinchona now sent to Europe would be required for use in the island. It is also said that the Dutch Indian Government intends to make quinine tablets saleable at cheap rates through the Post Office.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market is again a shade quieter, though this applies more particularly to the question of new business, since existing contracts are mostly being taken out at fairly average rates. Shipments generally are on the quieter side, but there is a fair amount of inquiry on forward account. Costs of production still continue on the high side, and values of manufactured articles are steadily maintained without tendency towards any appreciable decline.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—There is no change to report in this branch. Main products continue to move steadily, and miscellaneous articles are also in fair average request.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Conditions in this market are much the same as those lately referred to, there being a sufficiently heavy demand to prevent any accumulation of stocks. Forward business is kept very quiet, owing to makers holding out for higher prices. Present nearest figures are: Beekton, 12l. 5s.; Beekton terms, 11l. 17s. 6d. to 12l.; London, 11l. 17s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. to 12l. 2s. 6d.; and Hull, 11l. 17s. 6d. to 12l.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are scarcely moving so well, but values show no alteration. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and export $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, $3d.$ per lb. less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and export $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

LEAD PRODUCTS are quiet at lower values. White acetate of lead, 26*s.* to 26*s.* 15*s.* per ton; brown acetate of lead, 22*s.* 5*s.* to 22*s.* 15*s.* per ton; and nitrate of lead, 27*s.* 10*s.* to 28*s.* per ton, all less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Glasgow.

BENZOLS are distinctly on the weak side, and there is very little inquiry for 50 per cent. Present nominal values are: 90 per cent., $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per gal.; and 50 per cent., $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gal.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ANTIMONY.—During the last fourteen days quotations for crude have fluctuated between 52*m.* and 49*m.* for small lots. There were no shipment offers from China below 46*m.* from first hands.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—New supplies threaten to send down the values. Present quotations for genuine Maracaibo balsam are 350*m.* to 400*m.* per 100 kilos. Other qualities are also obtainable on lower terms. Prices are still too high as compared with former quotations for much confidence to be shown, so that business is limited.

CAMPHOR.—Owing to the cheap offers from second hands the Hamburg refiners have been obliged to reduce the basis price by 40*m.* to 550*m.* per 100 kg. In spite of this camphor may still be obtained from second hands at about 10*m.* lower per 100 kg. than the foregoing.

CITRIC ACID.—Buyers are holding aloof. Delivery over 1908 is offered at 270*m.* per kg. and spot (Hamburg) at 3*m.* to 3.10*m.* per kg., according to quantity.

ERGOT.—Of late there has been no great demand, and as several holders have been anxious sellers, prices for spot Russian ergot fell to 175*m.* and for Spanish ergot to 185*m.* per 100 kg. net. If a further decline becomes apparent there will probably be speculation.

ETHER, ETC.—The market is somewhat uncertain, as in consequence of the State monopoly project the Centrale have not as yet fixed the term prices. The quotations issued at the beginning of December still hold good.

GLYCERIN.—Of late there have been offers from second hands at prices considerably below manufacturers' quotations, and consequently conditions are somewhat unsteady. A reduction on the part of the manufacturers is probably anticipated, though there would not seem to be any grounds for this supposition. Refiners' quotations remain at 120*m.* to 124*m.* per 100 kilos. for Ph.G. IV. quality.

LYCOPodium is much weaker. There are first-hand offers in Hamburg at 560*m.* per 100 kilos. Russian shippers, however, are slow in following this downward movement. It will hardly be possible to do much business at these quotations, as a further decline must be taken into account.

OPUM.—According to a Constantinople report the prospects for the new crop are not unfavourable, but at present it is quite impossible to gauge the probable result. If the prospects improve present quotations (28*m.* to 30*m.* per kilo.) will decline further, and the market will also be influenced by the orders from America. It is known that the result of the last crop, some 1,900 cases, was due to the appearance of a weevil which ate away the roots of the plants. In 1906 only the Karahissar district was affected, but in 1907 the damage extended further. It is feared that the crops may be affected in a like manner this year, as no preventive has been discovered.

QUILLAIA.—The market is still firm, but no further business at the higher Chile quotations has been transacted. Consumers who were not obliged to cover pressing needs preferred to await future developments. Present quotations for shipment from Chile are 59*m.* c.i.f. Hamburg, and, strange to say, those for prompt delivery are somewhat lower.

SANTONIN.—In close sympathy with wormseed, santonin is somewhat firmer, though it is still to be bought at the convention price of 20*m.* per kg. for lots of at least 100 kg.

SARSAPARILLA (HONDURAS).—The scarcity of former years no longer exists. Of late there have been abundant supplies and a good choice of all qualities. Prices have consequently decreased by some 5 per cent. Vera Cruz is also more easily procurable; at present good current quality costs 75*m.* to 85*m.* per 100 kilos.

TARTARIC ACID.—There is little demand, and buyers maintain a reserved attitude. Acid over delivery over 1908 is obtainable from first and second hands at 190*m.* per 100 kg.

WAX (CARNAUBA).—A sudden and unexpected decline has taken place, consequent on forced sales from lately arrived imports. At the same time there is little demand on the part of consumers. Present quotations are as follows: Sandy grey 240*m.* to 237.50*m.*, fatty grey 240*m.* to 235*m.*, medium yellow 265*m.* to 260*m.*, current yellow 280*m.* to 275*m.*, fine yellow and for. 320*m.* to 300*m.*, according to quantity, per 100 kg. ex

Hamburg. It will be seen from this that the yellow qualities are less affected by this new decline, since quotations are just a fraction lower.

WAX (JAPAN).—Business has been dull during the past few weeks at slowly declining prices. Japanese quotations for prompt shipment to Europe are 102*m.* c.i.f. first cost. Available wax is quoted at 105*m.*, ex harbour warehouse.

American Drug-market.

New York, February 11.

Business in drugs continues of a quiet and rather uninteresting nature owing to the extreme caution displayed by consumers. In the circumstances values fluctuate little, and sentiment is rarely strong enough to alter list prices. Lower quotations for aloes and cascara may be noted, however. Spearmint oil is higher, hydrastis is strong, and peppermint oil much firmer.

ALOES is following a somewhat erratic course. Under vigorous competition in a rather full market one of the principal dealers has announced a reduction to 7*c.* for Curaçao in cases. Other holders will probably meet this figure, although the general sentiment favours an 8*c.* basis. Cape is quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}c.$ for 500 lb. lots.

CANADA BALSAM is in moderate jobbing demand at the former steady prices of \$3.60 to \$4, according to style of packing. Oregon is worth \$1.60.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The movement continues sluggish, and, despite the firmer tone evidenced in London, spot prices have declined by $\frac{1}{2}c.$ to $8\frac{1}{2}c.$ to 10*c.*

COPAIBA.—It is reported that the 50-case lot of Hamburg goods detained by the Government has been rejected on the grounds of its not complying with U.S.P. requirements. Such decision may be calculated to establish more regular prices, since products from the German habitats have greatly disturbed the market here. In the meantime 45*c.* is available for Central American in several of the leading quarters, while 50*c.* will buy clear Angostura in 40-lb. cans.

HYDRASTIS.—The inquiry so far has not been productive of any rapid advance, but prices are gradually creeping upwards, and only small lots of fall-dug are now obtainable under \$1.95, while some holders consider \$2.05 fully warranted by the primary position, which is undoubtedly strong.

OPUM.—Notwithstanding the obvious strength of the crop situation and further strong weather advices from primary sources, the local position continues to show decided weakness. The \$4.50 quotations are still in force, but concessions would undoubtedly be made in order to effect a sale should anyone think of buying a whole case. (See cable.)

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN).—Spot jobbing quotations for "tin" oil are unchanged at \$1.65 to \$1.75, but in view of strong advices from initial markets, local dealers are unwilling to part with any considerable quantity at these prices. The principal movement at present is confined to the export of Western oil in bottles at fancy prices.

PERU BALSAM has been taken in a small way at \$2 to \$2.10.

SENEGAL.—Western is quoted at 45*c.* as formerly, but owing to the poor turnover keen buyers can do better.

SPEARMINT OIL sold on spot at \$4.25, and encouraged by the limited stocks in all markets several holders have advanced quotations to \$4.50 to \$5. The primary market is very firm, \$4.50 being considered an inside figure there.

WILD-CHERRY BARK.—Round parcels of "select" have changed hands at $7\frac{1}{2}c.$ Poorer grades are offered at 5*c.* to 6*c.*

WITCH HAZEL.—Northern is worth about $3\frac{1}{2}c.$ in bale-lots.

London Markets.

ACETATES.—Advices from New York state that the acetates and acetic acid are considered to be firm, and the position is tending towards improvement.

ACIDS.—Price of Citric still tend downwards, with sellers of foreign acid at 1*s.* $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Oxalic, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. net, delivered free London. Hydrochloric, best commercial, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Nitric B.P., 3*d.* to $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. Sulphuric, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., B.P. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. Sulphurous B.P., 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

ALOES.—Good hard Socotrine in kegs is obtainable at 90*s.* There have been no arrivals of Curaçao; 5 cases of Zanzibar in skins are landing. During 1907 the exports from Cape Colony amounted to 576,098 lb. (5,734*t.*), against 536,691 lb. (3,989*t.*) in 1906; the exports in December were 18,136 lb. compared with 61,282 lb. in December 1906.

BENZONIN.—The Nyanza, from Penang, has brought 90 cases of Sumatra, the only arrival of importance this week. The stocks of Sumatra in London are now very low.

CAMPHOR.—Chinese crude continues quiet, with sellers for March-April shipment and spot at 170*s.* per cwt.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady with small sales at from 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* spot.

CHAMOMILES are in fair demand, No. 1 on the spot offering at from 76s. to 80s., and seconds at from 62s. to 70s., as to quality. The demand is expected to be maintained for the next few months.

CHIRETTA.—Small sales have been made at 3d. per lb. Thirty-two bundles have arrived from Calcutta.

CINCHONA.—The further particulars now available in regard to the auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 27 show that the 7,833 bales and 325 cases weigh 751,848 kilos., the total quinine-content being about 44,489 kilos. [This compares with 11,265 packages, or 60,649 kilos., quinine offered at the January auction.] The average analysis of the manufacturing bark is 6.21 per cent., as compared with 6.30 per cent. in January, and 6.51 per cent. in December. The above 8,158 packages are comprised of 674,524 kilos. manufacturing and 77,324 kilos. pharmaceutical barks containing respectively 41,879 kilos. and 2,160 kilos. quinine. The shipments from Java during the first half of February amounted to 246,000 Amst. lb., against 703,000 Amst. lb. in 1907, 236,000 Amst. lb. in 1906, and 122,000 Amst. lb. in 1905.

CLOVES.—At auction 64 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 5½d. for fair and 4¾d. for dark. Privately, spot market is steady but quiet, fair to good Zanzibar offering at 4¾d. to 5d. per lb. The delivery market is lower, the sales including March-May at 4¼d. to 4½d. June-August at 4½d., and March-May shipment at 4½d. c.i.f. The s.s. "Iris," from Hamburg, has brought 5,000 bales.

COCAINE.—The dissolution of the Convention which takes place on February 29, as announced a fortnight ago, has already led to the makers reducing their prices for hydrochloride by 1s. 5d. per oz. to 8s. per oz. for at least 175 oz., 8s. 3d. for 70 oz., and 8s. 6d. for less than 70-oz. lots, the pure being 1s. 2d. per oz. extra. In view of the above reduction buyers are holding off or purchasing for current requirements only, as the situation at the moment is unsettled, and in some quarters further price-cutting next month is regarded as inevitable. It is also stated that the reduction was brought about by the principal makers in order to neutralise the efforts of "outsiders," who are responsible for the break-up of the Convention.

COCA-LEAVES.—At Amsterdam on February 27, 130 packages of Java leaves will be offered by auction, weighing 8,110 kilos. The s.s. *Cheshire* from Colombo has brought 36 packages to London.

COPPER SULPHATE.—In Liverpool, prices advanced at the close of last week about 30s. to 40s. per ton, quotations both for prompt and forward delivery being 24d. per ton. In London the spot price is still 23d.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A further reduction of 1s. has taken place, 99 per cent. powder being quoted 83s. and 95 per cent. 81s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The s.s. *Machaon*, from Singapore, has brought 6 cases. The stock in London is now the lowest for several years.

ERGOT continues dull with quotations easy, new Russian being obtainable at 10d. c.i.f., Spanish offering at rather above this figure. Slightly wormy Spanish can be had on spot at 10d.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales of fair Siam pipe have been made at 15l. 17s. 6d. per cwt., and further sales ex auction have been made at 14l. 10s. for the parcel of slightly mixed pipe.

GINGER.—At auction 23 bags of Jamaica were bought in at 52s. for common lean. About 420 packages Cochin and Calicut were also bought in, including bold cut and scraped at 95s., and fair washed rough Cochin at 40s.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan gums are firmly held, with small sales of fair sorts at 36s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.

INSECT FLOWERS are somewhat firmer, at from 86s. to 95s. per cwt. c.i.f. for "closed."

IPCACUANHA.—Quiet; with small sales of Malto Grosso at 5s. 6d. Minas is difficult to sell, but is held for 5s. 6d. also. During the past fortnight some 15 bales of East Indian have been sold at from 5s. 10d. to 5s. 11d. as to quantity. Fair quality Cartagena is quoted 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. There have been no arrivals of consequence.

ISINGLASS.—At auction a total of 978 packages was

offered, of which about one-third sold at practically unchanged rates as compared with the January auctions.

KINO.—Small sales ex auction have been made at 9d. per lb. for darkish grain.

MASTICH is extremely scarce on the spot, the market having been practically cleared; a case could probably be had at 2s. 6d. per lb.

MYRRH.—Sales of darkish glassy sorts ex auction have been made at 57s. 6d. per cwt. Good Aden sorts are obtainable at from 75s. to 80s.

NUX VOMICA.—Arrivals have taken place more freely of late, including 356 bags from Madras, 96 pockets from Calicut, 80 bags from Cochin; also 532 bags from Madras and 1,022 bags from Coconada, both in transit.

OIL, ANISEED.—Small spot sales of "Red Ship" brand have been made at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d., and for arrival 4s. 4d. c.i.f. terms is quoted for ordinary, and 4s. 5d. for "Red Ship."

OIL, CASTOR, is lower, Hull make of first-pressing for prompt delivery being quoted 26l. 5s. per ton. February-June 26l. 10s., and July-December 27l., second-pressing being 30s. per ton lower; while for pharmaceutical quality quotations are 50s. per ton higher than the foregoing, delivery free ex wharf London. In Liverpool 3¾d. to 3½d. per lb. is quoted for good seconds Calcutta, and 3¾d. for first-pressing French.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 17 that the week just closed has again been stormy. The total output of all the cod fisheries is now about 2.3 million cod, yielding about 3,000 hectolitres of oil, as compared with a catch of 1.6 million cod and 1,600 hect. of oil at the corresponding date of last year. The market continues quiet; finest non-congealing Lototen 1908 oil still being quoted at 66s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. This year's cod is extraordinarily heavy, the livers being unusually well-developed. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 900 barrels, against 1,021 barrels at the same period of 1907. In London some rather cheap sales have been made, including March-May shipment, at 65s. per barrel c.i.f., while in other directions 68s. per barrel c.i.f. is quoted for finest brands for March-April or May shipment; new oil for prompt shipment being quoted at from 69s. to 70s. c.i.f. terms.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—The arrivals comprise 211 cases from Australia, including about 100 of Amygdalina.

OIL, LEMON.—The speculative movement which has taken place in Messina for some time past appears to have come to a standstill for lack of support, and the consequence is that prices have receded, sellers soliciting bids in the neighbourhood of 5s. c.i.f. This reaction may be partly attributed to lack of American demand, and to the fact that the stocks of the new crop now being distilled show a plentiful supply.

OIL, OLIVE.—H.M. Consul at Naples reports that the season of 1907 has been a very late one for all crops, and the oil crop has been no exception to the rule. The Calabria and the Neapolitan districts promise exceedingly well, and Puglia, which gave some grounds of uneasiness in the summer, seems to promise a good average crop. Export prices are likely to remain high, as the 1906 stock is exhausted, and the demand for the local market in Italy becomes stronger every year. The Consul states that 1907 quality should be very good, because the fruit is generally sound and not punctured by the fly or eaten by worms.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—The market for American H.G.H. oil is tending firmer, 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb. spot being quoted as to quantity, and forward shipment is still 10s. 9d. Wayne County tin oil is quiet, but the largest holders in the Western states are firm at 7s., but possibly 6s. 9d. would buy on the spot. In Japanese dementholised some business has been done for shipment at 4s. 3d. c.i.f. for Kobayashi.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—About 1,400 bundles in the recent auctions in Mysore have arrived, partly in transit. It is stated that high prices were paid for the wood this season and in consequence the oil is very firm.

OILS, FIXED.—Linsced is steady on the spot at 23s. 4½d. per cwt. in pipes and 23s. 6d. in barrels. Rape is also steady at 34s. 6d. for ordinary brown naked, British refined in

casks being quoted 36s. 6d., and Jamba at 33s. 6d. *Coconut* is unchanged at 28s. 6d. for Ceylon and 40s. per cwt. for Cochin on the spot. *Cottonseed* is easier on the spot at 22s. 9d. for crude, 24s. for ordinary pale refined, and 25s. 6d. for sweet. *Maize oil*, 23s. 6d. *Palm* is 6d. easier at 28s. for Lagos on spot. *Petroleum* is unchanged at 6½d. to 6¼d. for Russian on spot, 6¾d. to 6½d. for ordinary refined American, and 7½d. to 7¾d. for water-white. Deodorised petroleum spirit 10d. to 1s., and ordinary 8d. per gal. *Motor spirit* 10d. to 1s. per gal. *Turpentine* is easier at 36s. for spot American.

OPIMUM.—There is no business to report in the Turkey drug on the spot. Persian continues in fair demand at from 11s. 9d. up to 12s. 6d. per lb. spot as to quality.

Writing on February 14 a Smyrna correspondent states that again this week a buyer on U.S.A. account offered the equivalent of 13s. 6d. for usual manufacturing material, but with no success. This gives the impression that all holders are not allowed by their Interior principals to sell until all is known about the growing crops. To what extent the crop is damaged cannot well be ascertained at present, but the fact is that the early autumn sowings failed owing to drought, and that the subsequent later sowings are too small and weak to resist the present severe cold. It is therefore probable that we shall have a small yield, and if anything approaching the deficit of last year there is no telling to what extent prices will reach.

In these conditions therefore it appears advisable to secure some opium now at best price, and wait for further developments of the crop later on before continuing purchases. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,351 cases, against 3,119 cases at same period last year.

Another Smyrna correspondent writes on February 15: "The sudden change of temperature, the frosts, and the news of damage done to the new crop, have influenced holders to such an extent that they refuse to sell small quantities, say five or six cases, wanted for export, at 121 to 131 piastres for good and extra Karahissar. According to the last reports, holders, who are losing enormously, are obliged to wait for the result of the next crop, and this state of affairs will drag on for two or three months. At the request of those chiefly interested, the Ottoman Chamber of Commerce has published statistics which fix the stocks at 1,200 cases of 83 kilos., or 18¾ lb. These figures are based on the warrants held by various banks and approximately on the quantities held by individuals. This last estimate is subject to dispute. Market closed firm.

PEPPER.—At auction the offerings were all bought in, comprising fair Singapore at 4d., good bold heavy Java at 6d., and fair heavy small Ceylon at 4d. per lb. Privately the market for Singapore is quiet at 3½d. for fair. For arrival the sales include March-May shipment at 3½d. to 3½d. c.i.f. delivered weight. At auction 151 bags Penang were bought in at 4½d. for fair limed, and privately fair white Singapore is quoted 5½d. per lb., and fair Penang at 4½d. For arrival the sales include February-April shipment at 5½d. to 5½d. c.i.f., and June-August at 5½d. c.i.f. delivered weight.

PIMENTO quiet at auction, with sales of fair at 2½d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—An arrival of 5,000 flasks from Seville has taken place. Importers' price is unaltered at 8l. 5s., and secondhands 8l. 3s. per bottle.

QUININE.—In secondhands the value for the usual German brands continues nominal at 7½d. per oz., but sellers are difficult to find, as the bulk of the secondhand stock is in firm hands.

RHUBARB.—Small sales of flat High-dried ex auction have been made at 1s. 7d. per lb., and medium-size flat Shensi at 2s. 10d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Retail sales of grey Jamaica have been made at 2s. from secondhands. Eleven bales Mexican have arrived from New York, and 25 good Lima-Jamaica and seven bales Native have also come to hand.

SENEGAL GUM.—For good fair Bas de Fleuve 30s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux is quoted.

SHELLAC.—On the spot prices tend easier, with a small business on the basis of 110s. for fair tree TN orange, but sales are reported down to 105s. as to quality. Good and fine orange marks are neglected. A. C. Garnet is quoted about 130s. for fair free on the spot. Futures have been in rather more demand, including TN for March at 104s. to 105s., and May at 104s.

SODA-SALTS.—*Hypsulphite* is quoted 7l. 2s. 6d. per ton ex wharf London for pea-crystals, the market tending firmer, as cutting is not so keen as it was. *Nitrate*, ordinary,

on the spot, 11s. 4½d.; refined, 11s. 7½d. per cwt.; Liverpool, 11s. 3d. and 11s. 4½d. respectively. *Soda-crystals*, 60s. spot in barrels, and 57s. 6d. in bags. *Bicarbonate*, 7l. 5s. per ton in kegs landed, and 6l. 15s. f.o.b. Liverpool in kegs. 58 per cent. *Alkali*, 4l. 10s. on rails and 4l. 12s. 6d. f.o.b. Liverpool. *Caustic*, 70 per cent. white, 11l., and 60 per cent. 10l. per ton.

TURMERIC is steady, the sales including good bright Madras finger at 24s. and dullish wormy finger at 20s. per cwt.

WAX, CARNAUBA, for prompt delivery is easier at 117s. 6d. for good waxy grey, and 110s. for distant shipment.

WAX, JAPAN, is easier, business having been done on the spot at 52s. to 53s., and for February-March shipment 49s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid.

WOOD OIL.—Spot sales of Hankow have been made at 33s. per cwt. in cases.

Italian Gentian.

The U.S. Vice-Consul at Milan, in answer to an inquiry in regard to gentian-root in Italy, states the root is grown in all the mountainous regions throughout the kingdom, especially in Piedmont and Abruzzi. The production is almost entirely consumed in Italy, and little or nothing is exported. Nearly all producers sell to wholesalers, who resell in lots of 220 lb. or more. These wholesalers buy up all the stock from the small producers. American firms wishing to import must deal directly with the wholesalers. The price ranges from about \$8 to \$14 per 220 lb.

Persian "Gums."

The British Consul at Bushire, in his annual report for 1906-7 states that the Customs records for 1905 did not distinguish between the exports of the various "gums," and in consequence it is impossible accurately to estimate the increase, but most of the total of 97,082l. is certainly tragacanth, known to the Persians as "katyra." The commerce in this article (the best qualities of which come from Burujird by way of Ispahan, from the hills in the district of Kadirabad in Fars and from Bajigah near Shiraz) has sprung up within the last few years, and seems likely to take still further hold on the population. Large numbers of Jewish women are employed in Shiraz in the sorting of some fourteen different classes, which range from the pure shell-white to a brown gum mixed with earth. The method of gathering it in Persia has been condemned as destructive in the extreme; an incision is made in the stem and the roots are burnt. In buying from the peasants it requires considerable acumen to accurately estimate the proportion of the better classes of the gum in the bags brought in for sale. Most of that ascribed to India is transhipped to the United Kingdom; there have been amounts, not unimportant, sent to the United States, Germany and France. Despite the overstocked condition of markets at home, to which in many cases exporters paid no attention, shipments of so-called insoluble gum arabic proceeded throughout the year. At the commencement of the season about 600 bags in Bombay sold at Rs. 100 per candy of 110 Bushire mans (equal to 854 lb.), local prices being 40 to 44 krans (14s. 6d. to 16s.) per Hashem man of 124 lb.

YLANG YLANG CULTIVATION IN COCHIN CHINA.—Writing from Singapore, the United States Consul-General states that in the province of Bienhoa, Cochin China, it is reported that the cultivation of the ylang ylang tree has been taken in hand on several estates with satisfactory results. The high price given for ylang ylang essence makes the cultivation of the tree highly remunerative. It is stated officially that two acres planted with 300 trees may give 6,500 lb. of flowers, which at the least may yield 33 lb. of essence.

Re OTTO S. JERVELL.—An official notice appears in the "Sondmoreposton," of Aalesund, dated February 8, to the effect that by decision of the Court, dated February 5, the composition offered by Mr. Otto S. Jervell, cod-liver oil exporter, Aalesund, to his creditors and the debtor's proposal of agreement has become null. It is notified that if any creditor solicits that the estate of the debtor be taken into bankruptcy, such request ought to be delivered to the Court within fourteen days after the insertion of the present advertisement.

AUSTRALIAN DUTY ON BOTTLES.—Information has been received from the representative of the Australian Commonwealth in London stating, relative to the proposed additional duty leviable on bottles under the Australian tariff, that it was intended in cases where bottles contained goods dutiable *ad valorem* that the specific duty should not be charged on the bottles, but that their value should be included in the sum on which duty should be levied at the *ad valorem* rate. Until the Senate deals with the item in the tariff, duty at the specific rate will be taken on deposit, duty at the *ad valorem* rate being brought to account.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

"Professor Maxim in Berlin."

With reference to the paragraph under the above heading in our issue of February 15, page 252, which, as mentioned, was abstracted from the "Daily Telegraph," we find that our contemporary on February 12 printed the following statement:

Mr. J. W. Dickson, solicitor, of 34, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C., writes us that the William Scott referred to in the telegram from Berlin published under this heading in our issue of Saturday last is in no way, and never has been, connected either as shareholder or otherwise with the businesses carried on by his, Mr. Dickson's, clients, W. S. Rice (R.S.), Lim., and Mr. J. A. Smith.

We are happy to give this explanation, and if our paragraph is capable of such interpretation, we regret any imputation on either of Mr. Dickson's clients.

We gladly associate ourselves with the "Daily Telegraph" in this explanation, and take this opportunity of stating that the word "Smith" in the fifth line from the bottom of our paragraph should have been "Scott."

Pharmacy Legislation.

SIR,—All qualified chemists are now once more focussing their eyes towards Bloomsbury and wondering whether the Pharmaceutical Council and Parliament are really anxious to scatter their vested interests to the mob to be scrambled for because, it is said, more concessions are necessary. One can scarcely imagine a new Session of Parliament and no Pharmacy Bill! It looks as if pharmacy law was perfect and everybody pleased. Why not a short but bold Bill going straight for the greatest issue at stake—viz., the restriction of titles to their legitimate owners—instead of a Bill the essence of which is usually hidden in one of the last clauses or arranged in a way so as to excite the suspicion of legislators who have not time to grasp its meaning quickly?

Companies are still forming, and delay must court greater opposition and less support from influential persons. I remember last Session the Prime Minister accepting an invitation to a garden party given by a member of Parliament who is the head of a big company with a drug-department, and this was on the eve the Pharmacy Bill was down for second reading. I hope it is not intended to ask Parliament for statutory sanction to surrender our titles to any sort of company of unqualified persons: if so, I for one shall object. The existing condition of pharmacy law is surely becoming a national disgrace.

Yours faithfully,

O. ROUTLY.

SIR,—Mr. Campkin's quotation from Nehemiah at the last Council-meeting was most appropriate—"The strength of bearers of burdens is decayed," and he might have added the rest of the quotation "and there is much rubbish." We are constantly told that we must wait and only act under orders from the Council; yet, notwithstanding the importance alleged last year of having a Bill to meet the Government's Bill, in order to get the question referred to and considered by a Committee, we have the edifying sight of the Council unable to agree as to what the Bill shall be,

or if there shall be one at all. Mr. Currie, speaking at Bradford, said, "The widows clause would be considerably modified." The official organ said the opposite. The two cannot both be correct. How amused must Jesse be! Why do not the Council draw up a draft Bill, invite the various Associations in the country to discuss it and send up delegates to a meeting in London to vote upon the various clauses, so that the Council may know the feeling of chemists in the country as to what they want; then fight for it, and not from year to year pull down what has been built previously, thus avoiding having "much rubbish" to clear away? I sometimes think that some of the Council (the old clique) do not care to have a Bill at all—they simply wish us to remain hard and fast on the mud-bank where by their masterly inactivity they have stranded us. Go on, Messrs. Campkin, Currie, Hobbs, Gifford, Rowsell, and Co., you may yet get the storm-battered craft into smoother water.

Dalston.

J. C. PENTNEY.

The Proposed Chemists' Union.

SIR,—I was very much interested in the report *re* a Chemists' Union which appeared in your issue of February 1. I quite endorse Mr. W. F. Mawer's views, for the pharmaceutical machinery at Bloomsbury Square does not seem able to grasp the requirements of chemists generally. It should not be left for chemists to become common informers of the sale of poisons by unqualified traders and dealers, on which information many convictions have taken place. A Chemists' Union could undertake this work through agents appointed among themselves. Also see that the regulations are fulfilled by chemists themselves. I am frequently informed that strychnine and other like poisons are sold by chemists to complete strangers to them. They sign the book without a witness, which means that they may sign what name they choose, and thus hide their identity. Within three weeks I have had four cases of people whom I refused to supply with vermin-killers and strychnine; on each occasion I was informed that they had, could, and would get it without having a witness. In one case I was asked for a preparation containing aconite. This was refused without a signature; it has been obtained from another chemist, I am informed, without a signature being given. I sincerely hope that a Union will be established, and if a moderate subscription is only required I think no self-respecting chemist could refuse to join.

ANOTHER IN FAVOUR OF A UNION. (118/51.)

Qualified v. Unqualified.

SIR,—On every possible occasion we hear from a section of the drug-trade more or less plaintive appeals for greater restrictions upon the sale of this or that drug or chemical, restrictions which shall insure its distribution to the public through the hands or beneath the watchful eye of a certificated member of the Pharmaceutical Society only. And how laudable the desire of these gentlemen is made to appear when we are assured that the primary object is the safeguarding of the dear old British public! According to the particulars recently given by the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, in 1907 there were sixty-one cases of alleged infringement of the Pharmacy Acts by chemists and their unqualified managers and assistants, while drug-store proprietors and their staffs were officially accused of sixty-nine offences under the Act. Now, presuming that the cases found proven were in the same relative ratio, and taking into consideration the greater amount of zeal which is always employed towards the conviction of drug-store proprietors and their assistants rather than of qualified men or their employes, do not you think it would be well if this cry of "Protection of the public" was dropped for a time? This would give all really earnest and qualified guardians of the public a fitting opportunity for looking up their more ignorant or careless brothers and educating them in the requirements of the Pharmacy Acts. I hold no brief for law-infringers of any kind, and I do not sell scheduled poisons (though I did when I was unqualified manager for a District Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), but I contend that a drug-store proprietor who has spent his working life in the trade is a fitter and a safer distributor of poisons and dangerous drugs than the chemist's unqualified junior or apprentice, who is so frequently found thus employed in the absence of his master. And, believe me

the drug-store proprietor is not really more ambitious to attend inquests than his qualified neighbour.

Yours faithfully,

LUKE ERRON. (116/70.)

[We give place to this rather sycophantic letter solely because it is well not to sit on the safety-valve. The proportion of sixty-nine offences in the unqualified ranks against sixty-one in the qualified must be regarded as high, even statistically, but our correspondent utterly fails to observe that the sixty-nine offences were committed in shops which were illegally kept open for the sale of poison. The persons stocking the poisons deliberately entered upon a system of trading which they knew to be contrary to the Pharmacy Act. If such persons have a case for reform they will never get it by abusing those who may lawfully keep open shop for the sale of poisons, and who for the first twenty years of the Act were permitted to sell poisons through the hands of unqualified assistants and apprentices on the assumption that this was a legal course. Indeed, this condition still obtains when the qualified owner is present, and it is creditable that so few flagrant cases of infraction are discovered. There is no excuse for the unqualified storekeeper; he has no more right to stock and sell scheduled poisons than he has (if unlicensed) to sell beer or whisky.—EDITOR.]

Chemical Lectures.

SIR,—In accordance with your request in the current issue, I have pleasure in sending synopsis of a lecture I gave last week. The subject is a simple one, and the experiments add interest. "The Atmosphere" I found rather more difficult to put into an interesting form, but it lends itself well to a popular lecture. Yours, etc.,

CAROLUS. (118/13.)

A Few Facts about Water.

1. DISTRIBUTION.—Covers at least three-fifths surface of world. If surface of earth levelled it would be covered with water two miles deep. Bulk of ocean 323,800,000 cubic miles.

In vegetables, etc.: Potato, 75 per cent.; turnip, 89 per cent.; milk, 88 per cent. A man weighing 165 lb. contains 110 lb. water. Just the same amount as at the beginning of world except the small quantity produced by chemical experiment.

2. COMPOSITION.—Thought to be an element until 1783. Priestley and Cavendish. *Oxygen*: Constituent of atmosphere. Fire to burn. Supports life and combustion. (Here do experiments illustrating properties.) Pyrophorus. Sodium on damp blotting paper, etc. *Hydrogen*: Colourless; can't see it; will burn. Contained in coal, candles, fat, oil, etc. Water deposited on cold lamp chimney from combustion of the hydrogen. Used in war balloons.

Wonderful that a supporter of life, combustion, and a substance that will burn, will put out a fire and will not support life. (Make some hydrogen and explode it with air.)

3. PROPERTIES.—No taste or smell. Greenish blue in large bulk.

(a) *Climate*: Water can absorb more heat without increase of temperature than any other substance. While 1 lb. water is heated from 10° C. to 11° C., 1.7 lb. alcohol, 10½ lb. copper, 3¼ lb. gold. The sea in summer stores up heat and gradually gives it up to the land: cools in summer, warms in winter. Compare Bournemouth and Moscow, both same latitude. Gulf stream. One cubic yard water cooling 1° C. warms 3,076 cubic yards air through 4° C.

(b) 4° C. maximum density. Importance in nature. Cooling of a lake: what happens? Burst pipes in winter. Ten quarts water at 0° C. form 11 quarts ice.

(c) *Boiling-point*: 100° C. No higher even with six times the amount of heat. Why? (Explain molecular theory of boiling.) Boils lower temperature up mountain. Can't boil potatoes up Mont Blanc. Sugar-refining. Use in making extract of malt. (Show here how to boil water with a piece of ice.) Boiling down a coal-mine at higher temperature. Water evaporating absorbs great amount of heat. Cooling water in India by evaporation 20° below surrounding temperature. Danger of wet clothes.

(d) *Incompressibility*. (Explain principle hydraulic press.) CIRCULATION IN NATURE.—If you upset bucket of water, where does it go? Moisture deposited on cold articles taken into warm room. Dew. Hoar frost. Fog. Rain. What becomes of rain? Follow its course. Food for plants. Sunflower requires 1 pint per day.

5. IMPURITIES.—*Well-water*: Percolating through soil. Hardness. Fur in kettle. Dropping well at Knaresborough. Waste of soap. Glasgow saved several thousand pounds a year in soap through changing its water-supply. *River-water*: Why is the sea salty?

6. PURIFICATION.—Filters. Sponge. Charcoal. Unglazed porcelain. Purification of the sewage of a town.

Concluding remarks. ("Hope you have not found subject water 'dry.'")

Legal Queries.

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the "C. & D. Diary," 1908, p. 456; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

W. P. K. (168/23).—Read the article on dentists in the C. & D. Diary, p. 462.

T. S. (117/58).—The wholesaler who says that by putting his label on Winslow's syrup it may be sold retail by an unqualified person does not know the law he talks about. The retailer must be a qualified person, whereas the wholesaler need not be.

A. J. P. (115/64).—"Floral Snow" and "Witch-hazel Snow" are not, as far as we are aware, registered trademarks. The word "snow" cannot be protected in this manner, but you should clearly understand that trade rights may exist apart from trade-marks.

G. R. L. (114/21).—A veterinary surgeon with a Canadian qualification cannot practise as such here, and his diploma gives him no exemption with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, which does not recognise the diplomas of any veterinary college outside the United Kingdom.

C. E. C. (114/11).—The proprietorship of the books is a matter of evidence. The present holders have the best evidence of ownership—viz., that they are in their possession, and they were used in their business for more than twenty years by an employé. We do not think the employé's widow could possibly make out a case which would enable a judge to order the recipe and prescription books to be handed over to her.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

Colony (114/8).—DRUG-TRADE IN CANADA.—Read the paragraph in our Coloured Supplement of February 15, p. 66. The Minor certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is accepted by the Pharmacy Boards of all the provinces in Canada for registration as an assistant, but it is necessary for a Minor man to pass an examination before the Board in order to become a registered pharmacist, with power to own a business. The conditions as to the latter vary in the different provinces; thus in Montreal and Ontario the Boards require Minor men to attend the classes in a provincial College of Pharmacy for a year; in the Western provinces this is not insisted upon, but each individual case is considered on its merits, and the examination enforced. Major men have a little more consideration; but they are not excused an examination of some kind before starting in business. It would be unwise to give a reply to an individual in regard to the prospects of pharmacy in Canada which might be taken generally as optimistic. Much depends upon the man, and the Canadian Notes which we print from week to week suffice to indicate to the intelligent reader that Canadian pharmacists have not their sorrows to seek, competition being keen, and money at present is scarce. Fortunately for immigrant chemists, the pharmacy laws prevent them starting in business immediately they arrive, and ensure that they will have at least a year as assistant. This gives them time to inform themselves as to the business methods of the country, especially the differences from home trade and the public requirements. A year is not enough to learn all that should be acquired before investing money in a new venture.

Design (190/1).—TRANSFERRING DESIGNS.—For this purpose a mixture of

Lampblack	...	...	...	3 lb.
Powdered resin	...	...	...	1 lb.

is employed. The design is perforated in a paper pattern. This is laid over the material and the powder is brushed over the perforations, after which a sheet of paper is laid over the design and ironed with a hot flat-iron, which melts the resin and fixes the lampblack to the fabric.

C. E. (116/61).—The perfumes used for boot-polish are oil of cassia, oil of citronella, essence of mirbane, oil of sassafras, oil of cloves, oil of thyme, and camphor. As you will see, any strong-smelling and cheap perfume may be employed for this purpose.

E. L. (116/41).—LENS-METERS.—The most used pattern of lens-measure is the Brayton or Geneva lens-meter. This was

invented by Brayton, a Chicago optician, in 1891. The patent has expired, and there are several makers of this most useful instrument. The Zoll lens-measure is a larger instrument on the same principle. To use these meters the points are pressed against the curved surface and influence the index hand according to the curvature that is being measured.

J. C. C. (105/58).—WATER PAINT.—The only smell we can detect in this is that of glue, which is added to the distemper to make it adhere. The disinfectant which is stated to be present is probably copper sulphate.

Oak (93/52).—FOOD-PRESERVATIVE.—This is a mixture of borax and boric acid. You can detect the boric acid in the presence of borax by stirring some of the powder with a little spirit and igniting the spirit, when the characteristic green flame is given.

O. R. (91/71).—DEODORISING MOTOR-CAR EXHAUST.—The liquid you send, through which the products of combustion of the engines of motor-cars are passed for the purpose of deodorising, consists of a fairly strong solution of caustic soda. We should have liked to hear whether the liquid is effectual, as the only outstanding objection to motor-cars seems to be the abominable odour they evolve.

F. W. W. (93/31).—LOTION FOR CUTS AND ABRASIONS in horses and human beings.—We can only find zinc oxide and linseed oil in this lotion. The mixture would fulfil a purpose in covering up wounds, but is hardly stimulating enough for use on animals.

C. M. W. G. (115/56).—The problem of preventing the expansion of an acetone solution of celluloid when used as a tooth-stopping is interesting, but we are afraid it would need some experimental work before a satisfactory reply could be given. We presume that cotton-wool is saturated with the liquid and placed in the hollow tooth. The trouble you refer to is not confined to celluloid solution.

L. T. (Alberta) (117/32).—(1) SPIRIT GUM.—The following recipe is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Resin ...	...	...	...	5j.
Castor oil ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Spirit to ...	...	...	...	3iv.

Dissolve and perfume.

(2) MANUFACTURE OF THERMOMETERS.—Glass tubing of uniform narrow bore is selected and a bulb blown in one end of a piece of suitable size. A second bulb is blown a short distance from the other end, and when the glass has partly cooled the open end is dipped into a vessel of mercury. As the tube cools the mercury rises in the tube and fills the lower bulb. The tube is then held lengthwise by means of a loop of wire and the mercury heated over a flame until all air is expelled by the mercury vapour. While the mercury is still hot the open end of the tube is touched with sealing-wax. When quite cool the mercury fills the lower bulb and the tube. The next step is to heat the bulb to expel some of the mercury, and when on cooling the mercury begins to recede the tube is sealed just below the second bulb. The tubes are then seasoned by being kept for a few months and heated occasionally. The freezing-point is fixed by placing the tubes for half an hour in snow or melting ice and marking with a file the point to which the mercury shrinks. The boiling-point mark is determined by means of a flask with a long narrow neck or Regnault's apparatus, it being important that the temperature of boiling water being taken at normal pressure. In spirit thermometers spirit coloured with cudbear is used in place of mercury. In maximum thermometers a little porcelain plug is enclosed in the tube, which is pushed forward as the mercury advances while in minimum thermometers a glass bead goes backwards with the spirit, but allows the liquid to pass it when the temperature rises.

E. & S. (113/50).—BOOKS ON BOOK-KEEPING.—We gave a list in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1906. There are no books written especially for chemists, but articles have been given at various times in the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* and the *DIARY*. See this year's *DIARY*, p. 218, and *C. & D.*, January 28, 1907, p. 154, and August 24, p. 344.

E. R. B. (111/56).—GREASE-PROOF BOXES.—The following is the composition of the preparation used for painting the interior of cardboard or wooden boxes to make them grease-proof:

Fish glue ...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Resin ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Litharge ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Glycerin ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Kaolin ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water ...	...	...	...	40 oz.

Boil the glycerin, litharge, and part of the water together to dissolve, then mix in the other ingredients. The liquid is applied to the inside of the boxes with a brush and allowed to dry, repeating the application if necessary.

Alkali (105/27).—The salt used for mixing with Portland cement appears to be magnesium chloride, but as you give no particulars of its employment, we have not confirmed this.

Vclor (109/56).—DISINFECTANT.—This is made from such a formula as that given in the *C. & D.*, August 31, 1907, p. 374, under the title of liquor cresolis compositus.

Senega (115/44).—ETCHING PROCESS.—We should be glad if you would tell us whose process it is you have described. This information might enable us to identify the various chemicals used. The etching salt is only a part of the process.

Nemo (89/25).—PINE-TREE LOZENGES.—Our examination of these does not disclose more than a trace of pine oil. We find the lozenges to have a basis similar to that for brenn cough-lozenges, and suggest the following formula for lozenges resembling your sample:

Powdered acacia ...	...	...	1 lb.
Extract of liquorice ...	...	...	1 lb.
White sugar ...	...	...	14 lb.
Arrowroot ...	...	...	7 lb.
Tartaric acid ...	...	...	1 oz.
Paregoric elixir ...	...	...	2 oz.
Powdered ipecacuanha ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pine oil ...	...	...	2 drams

Mix into a paste with sufficient water, and divide into lozenges twenty-five to the ounce.

Fireclay (100/55).—CEMENT FOR BACKS OF STOVES.—This appears to be a mixture of red lead (10), Portland cement (40), and ground pottery waste (50)—the approximate proportions are indicated in brackets—made into a paste with boiled linseed oil.

Scot (104/28).—BOOT-TOP POWDER.—This is rather a complex powder, but we think you will find the following fairly represents it:

Powdered turmeric ...	...	...	6 parts
Cream of tartar ...	...	...	4 parts
Powdered acacia ...	...	...	4 parts
Potassium quadroxalate ...	...	...	10 parts
Powdered pumice-stone ...	...	...	4 parts

Mix well together, and for use direct 4 oz. of the powder to be mixed with a pint of water and the yolks of two eggs. The liquid is applied to the boot-tops and polished with a soft cloth.

S. S. (117/30).—Thanks for the samples of Idaho wax. They confirm our suspicion that the black wax was a petroleum product.

R. W. (109/7).—We cannot find any reference to the composition of the confections.

Mic (113/6).—Silver is deposited on the back of mirrors by deposition from a silver solution containing some organic salts. See *C. & D.*, January 11, p. 69. We know of no process so simple as mere painting a liquid on glass.

E. L. (Orange River Colony) (110/27).—(1) ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE:

Otto of rose ...	...	...	...	℥xxv.
Oil of rose geranium ...	...	...	...	℥x.
Jasmin extract ...	...	...	...	5j.
Tincture of orris ...	...	...	...	5j.
Water ...	...	...	...	5j.
Spirit to ...	...	...	...	5v.

Mix.

(2) WHITE HELIOTROPE:

Heliotropin ...	...	...	...	5ij.
White-rose extract ...	...	...	...	5j.
Jasmin extract ...	...	...	...	5j.
Essence of musk ...	...	...	...	5ss.
Spirit to ...	...	...	...	Oiv.

Mix.

Bonnor (105/58).—TWO-SOLUTION INK-ERASER.—The two solutions used for removing ink-stains consist of (a) solution of chlorinated soda, (b) dilute acetic acid. Solution (a) is first applied to the blot by means of a brush or piece of blotting-paper; this is followed by the application of (b) solution, which has the effect of liberating chlorine and so eradicating the stain.

Chris (98/20).—The ointment used by hatters as a dressing for sore hands is white soft paraffin.

R. A. L. (119/46).—The leading French pharmacians who require English assistants usually advertise the vacancies in the *C. & D. Coloured Supplement*. There is no demand for juniors, such as you, aged nineteen.

Tablet (112/36).—The tablet does not interest us until full particulars are supplied of its use and the reason why we are desired to examine it.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

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4.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Old-established Business; returns average £1,100 yearly, under indifferent management; *profits above the average*; well-appointed shop and convenient house; price £700.

5.—**LONDON, N.**—Unopposed Business; all good middle-class trading; returns £700, increasing; modern-fitted shop; corner position; price £650; estimated value of stock and fixtures.

6.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a good residential locality; returns under management £758; *profits above the average*; moderate rental; new lease will be granted; price £600; tidy shop, nicely fitted and well stocked, with very good use attached.

7.—**BATHWATER**.—Old-established Business; returns about £300; and opening for extended trade; intending investors with about £60 at a time will find this a good investment.

8.—**HOME COUNTY** (Market Town).—At the value of the stock and fixtures only; a good class Retail and Dispensing Business, with large Photographic connection; returns about £1,000 yearly; large well-fitted shop; situation unique; further details on application.

9.—**MIDDLESEX** (Cathedral City).—Price about one year's net profit and stock and fixtures by valuation; good class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £1,300; lease about 18 years to run, at £50; good house, outbuildings, etc.

10.—**LIVERPOOL** (within easy distance of). Dispensing and Retail; all good-class business; returns between £450 and £500, increasing; the shop is well fitted in mahogany and plate-glass; large residence; bathroom; no immediate opposition; price £480.

11.—**HERTS** (Market Town).—General Retail and Agricultural Business; returns exceed £500 yearly, and yielding a net profit of about 25 per cent.; small residence and outbuildings; rent £25; lease 10 years unexpired; price required £400.

12.—**MIDDLESEX** (favourite Residential locality).—Modern Pharmacy; excellent situation; returns £1,000 yearly; *net profit* £300; the shop is well fitted and fully stocked; price £800.

13.—**WEST OF ENGLAND**.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns £700, at good prices, and capable of increase; large residence, bathroom, etc.; side entrance; rent £45; lease 15 years unexpired; price £700.

14.—**DURHAM**.—Middle-class Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; returns about £600, formerly £1,000; excellent opening for an energetic man; terms, lease and goodwill £30; stock and fixtures at valuation.

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(See page 76 C. & D. Diary.)

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£1,550 returns.—**POPULAR NORTHERN SEASIDE RESORT.**—Good-class Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; fine position and good house; stock and fixtures at valuation, about £700; grand chance.

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£500 returns.—**HERTS.**—Middle-class Country Retail; old-established; low rent, and net profit £185; price £325, less than value of stock and fixtures.

£960 returns.—**LINCS.**—Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural; large sale of own preparations; good house and large garden; price £350.

£400 returns.—**NOTTS.**—Good-class Light Cash Retail, carried on as branch, but very profitable; rent £30; price £175.

£620 returns.—**LANCS.**—Light Cash Retail, Photo, and Optics, also Wine and Spirits; in busy Lancashire town; price £380.

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3.—**KENT (Inland Health-resort).**—Good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; returns £600, increasing; very good profits; large house, etc.; handsome Pharmacy; stands well; price £550, simply valuation.

4.—**SURREY (Suburb).**—Good-class Dispensing and Family Retail Business; same hands many years; now retiring; returns £570; net profit about £200; scope for increase; low rent; price £350.

5.—**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**—Good-class unopposed Retail Business, charmingly situated; returns average £600, at good profits; easy hours; low rent; modern-fitted shop, well stocked; price £350.

6.—**HERTS (Market Town).**—Good-class Family Retail Business; returns nearly £700, increasing; good position; low rent; modern-fitted shop, well stocked; price £500, or near offer.

7.—**LINCS.**—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business; returns £970; net profit nearly £250; good position, market town; large house and premises; price £350, or valuation.

8.—**LONDON, W.**—In busy main thoroughfare, profitable Cash Retail Business; returns £1,100, increasing; net profit nearly £350; attractive shop, well stocked; trial arranged; price £575.

9.—**LONDON, N.E.**—Profitable Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £650 to £700; net profit £280 (proof given); nice house and garden; neatly fitted shop; stands well; price £275.

10.—**BANKS OF UPPER THAMES.**—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; central position; returns £1,000; net profit about £300; exceptionally well fitted and stocked; price £800, or offer.

11.—**WILTSHIRE.**—Good-class Family Retail; pleasantly situated; easily worked; returns over £500 (no cutting); net profit nearly £200; most desirable house and large garden; price £450, little more than valuation.

12.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Four Businesses; returns £2,000, price about £1,260; returns £674, net profit £230, price about £380; returns £500, net profit £170, price £250; returns £400, net profit £150, price £200, or offer.

13.—**NORTH OF ENGLAND.**—Sound Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, in the best position of good market town; returns over £2,800; large shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; sole cause of sale, retiring; price £2,600, or valuation.

14.—**LEICESTER.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in very good position; returns £400; net profit one-third; scope for increase; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; price only £150.

15.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns under manager £600, plenty of scope; good position; moderate rent, on lease; valuation required, or first reasonable offer.

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17.—**LONDON, N.**—Good middle-class Retail Business, a few miles out; returns over £750; net profit £250; attractive modern Pharmacy, well fitted and stocked; price £450, simply valuation.

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BOOKKEEPING.

We advise all chemists in business to read the article on Bookkeeping which appears on page 218 in this year's *C. & D. Diary*; it is one of the most useful ever published for chemists in business; at the same time you should also read page 76 in the same *Diary*.

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BIRMINGHAM.—£180 will buy a handsome modern Pharmacy by Maws; cost over £400; main road; excellent position; large main house; growing good-class neighbourhood; an exceptional opportunity. Apply, 99/53, Office of this Paper.

BURNMOUTH (Suburbs).—A Light Retail Business for Disposal, in a rising district, in main road; established many years; shop well fitted; good house; rent low; price £120, or cash offer; no agents. "Omega" (174/24), Office of this Paper.

BURNLEY.—In a densely populated district, a smart Cash Drugstore; returns at present £7 to £8 a week in inexperienced hands; returns £13 12 months ago; been neglected; would suit young quiet man; every investigation courted; rent £22 10s.; would sell cheap to quick buyer. Address, Butterworth, 175 Oxford Road, Burnley.

CHIPPING NORTON.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business; excellent situation; moderate rent; lease; death offer of sale. Apply, Mrs. Hudson, The Square, Chipping Norton.

DEX.—Business for Sale in populous neighbourhood; good opening for extended trade; excellent opportunity for young beginner. "Ajax" (175/24), Office of this Paper.

ERTS.—Unopposed Village Business, doing £433; net profit £123; low rent; splendid opportunity for Dentistry and Photography; shop, garden; price £235; all particulars to bona-fide purchaser. Apply, "Velox" (163/40), Office of this Paper.

KE DISTRICT.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; season trade; good profits; returns over £50 last 2 years under managers; been neglected; plenty of scope for increase; every investigation desired; price about £410, or reasonable offer. Apply, "Lakes," 2 Airethwaite, Kendal.

LANCASHIRE (Seaside, best stand in the town).—Chemist's Business; full Wine Licence; low price to quick purchaser; a bargain; season just about to commence. 177/33, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Excellent old-established Light Dispensing Business for Disposal; central situation; owner retiring; handsome shop, well fitted; large and convenient house; returns about £900; price, valuation and small goodwill. F. W. Smith, 3 Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.

LINCS.—Returns £1,000; net profit £200. Full particulars, "Valeda" (121/58), Office of this Paper.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Well-established Light Retail and Prescribing, good Specialities; main position; capital house; returns last year £1,000; garden, shop, well fitted; price £350, or valuation. F. W. Smith, 3 Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL (near).—Old-established Mixed Retail; £1,250; modern shop and house, capital order; stock entirely new; recently taken by us; position secures steady trade, giving ample opportunity to introduce Prescribing, Extracting, Photo. Optics; price, goodwill and valuation. Buyers with £550 cash apply. "Reasonable," c/o Evans Lescher, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.W. (in very busy thoroughfare).—Large double-fronted shop, exceptionally well fitted; splendid opportunity; inspection invited; satisfactory reason for disposal; price £160, stock at value. Apply, 176/14, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.E. District.—Well-established Retail and Prescribing Business for Disposal; whole or part; annual receipts averaging about £1,100, two-thirds of which is Prescribing. Apply, 177/24, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—£250 will buy a very profitable Business in West-end; Prescribing and Retail; Patents very small; to a smart man this is an exceptional opportunity; every facility given for investigation. Apply, 121/63, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS (Large Town).—Established Retail and Prescribing; well stocked; situated in main thoroughfare; rent low, on lease; suit qualified or unqualified; £180, or offer; returns last year over £350; will bear full investigation; owner leaving trade. Apply, 176/2, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

NORTH WALES.—Mixed Country Business, with Wines, for Sale as a going concern; modern shop-front (double) and fixtures; industrial district, with large population; suit up-to-date beginner; good opening for Dentistry and Optics. "Opium" (173/32), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; Wine and Spirit Licence; good position; returns £1,500 (one-third wines and spirits, two-thirds drugs); well fitted and stocked up-to-date; for immediate disposal. Further particulars apply to "Pharmacist" (175/34), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH-WESTERN Suburb; busy thoroughfare; corner shop; suitable Cash trade; needs developing; old-established; part could be let for offices; illness cause of disposal; low price for cash. Apply, 179/3, Office of this Paper.

A NICE little Chemist's Retail Business for Sale; populous district of Manchester; low estimate. Particulars on application to the Manchester College of Pharmacy (Turner's), 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

ABOUT £350.—Scotland (Provincial town).—Central position; returns last year nearly £700; could easily be doubled with careful attention; part price may remain. 178/7, Office of this Paper.

BARGAIN.—An unopposed old-established Chemist's Business, returning over £1,000 yearly under unqualified; roomy, nicely fitted, in central busy thoroughfare; all-round trade going summer and winter; few Patients; splendid opening Dentistry; lease can be had; price about £450, or terms can be arranged. "Rekrab," 92 Prestou Drive, Brighton.

BUSINESS for Sale in Tunbridge Wells; trade now carried on is that of a Photographic Dealer; business of a Chemist or Optician could be added advantageously; spacious corner premises, in a main street; long lease; price £400, for stock, fixtures, fittings, goodwill, and lease. W. E. Holland, 17 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

CAPITAL Chance for Beginner.—Well-established Business in good market town, Hants; cash price £200, yielding that yearly net profit; family reasons for sale; very low working expenses; no agents. "Velox" (178/5), Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Retail and Dispensing Business, with some local Wholesale, situated in a large provincial town within 80 miles of London; returns over £6,000, out of which a large net profit is made; stock and fixtures worth over £4,000; business is best in the town and occupies the finest position; owner retiring after many years; excellent introduction given; price about £5,000 by valuation; rare opportunity for 2 energetic men; references required. Apply to sole agents, Berdoo & Fish, Valuers, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

FOR Disposal for cash, in a thickly populated suburb in a large Midland town, a well-established 16-year Retail Drug and Drysaltery Business; returns about £1,000 per annum; price £250, and stock at valuation; rent £45; house lets off for £13; owner opened business and is retiring. 172/18, Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Disposal, for cash, old-established Family, Dispensing, and Agricultural Business; market and manufacturing town within 40 miles of London; principals only. For particulars apply, "G. H. D." (177/13), Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Disposal, profitable City Business; compact lock-up shop, well stocked, in main thoroughfare; would suit single gentleman admirably; price £700. "Chemist," c/o Baiss Brothers & Stevenson, Jewry Street, E.C.

INCREASING good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, returning £1,000, to be sold at low price for cash; low rent, lease; Kentish health resort. 174/15, Office of this Paper.

LEFT the Trade (at present under Manager).—To be Sold, good Retail Business; returns over £1,000, increasing yearly; price £250, or near offer. "Morphia" (177/20), Office of this Paper.

MEDICATED Lozenge Business, Manchester; established 25 years; price £250. Express Business Transfer Co., 285 Bury New Road, Manchester.

NOTICE.—Dispenser and Medical Prescriber would like to meet gentleman who would take over small Retail and Light Cash Prescribing Drug-store; stock, fixtures, and private formulas, £60 (part can remain); rent, taxes low; sound living; satisfactory reasons for disposal; opening for Dentistry. Principals need only apply, stating full particulars and requirements, to "West of England" (176/8), Office of this Paper.

SMALL Special Prescribing Business; specific diseases; admirably situated, large seaport; comfortable living and increasing; lock-up shop; very low rent; suitable to one with a little Medical experience; amount required about £85. Particulars to bona fide inquiries, 121/56, Office of this Paper.

£40.—London (9 miles out).—Light Retail and Prescribing in working-class neighbourhood; no company opposition; nice little shop and convenient house; rent £30; this is a splendid opportunity for a beginner contemplating opening, as there is plenty of scope, in growing district; it has been sadly neglected; owner too feeble to carry it on. Apply, "Euclid" (177/36), Office of this Paper.

£100.—Owner retiring (ill-health).—An old-established Chemist's Business, in a good neighbourhood, south end Liverpool; well fitted and good working stock; rent £32, house and shop; splendid opportunity for small capital; must be sold. Apply, "S," c/o H. Jackson & Sons, 29 School Lane, Liverpool.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

BERDOE & FISH have a genuine cash buyer for a good-class Business within 50 miles of London, returning £1,200 to £2,000; he is prepared to invest up to £1,800 in a sound and suitable concern; strictest confidence relied upon; bankers' references and any other guarantee of good faith if desired; we really have the man waiting with the cash. Address, Berdoo & Fish, Valuers, 35 Jewry Street, E.C.

WANTED. Light Retail; net profit about £200; or management of larger, view early succession; country preferred. Particulars (in confidence) to 177/11, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, small Business in thickly populated neighbourhood must be small and cheap; about £30 or so for cash. Apply "Dentist," 108 Whitestile Road, Brentford.

TO LET.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

STREATHAM (main road).—Commanding Shop Premises to Let or Sold; every accommodation; suitable for a Chemist or Drug-store; moderate initial rental. Apply, Philip C. Davies, Estate Agent, 323 High Road, Streatham.

TO Chemists.—Splendid opening; main road, Acton, W.; Post office can be secured if required; handsome Shop and house surrounded by numerous good-class residences practically unoccupied; for rent moderate. Apply, C. Rawley Cross & Co., Broadway House, High Street, Acton, W.

TO Let, in High Street, Ramsgate, a Shop (dwelling accommodation: 1 receiving, 3 bedrooms, kitchen and scullery, etc.), for Chemist's shop; the patronage of a private hospital and school near hand guaranteed; rent £28 per annum. Griffith & Stickels, 11 Cave dish Street, Ramsgate.

5 GOOD Rooms over Chemist's shop in main road, N. London suitable for Light Wholesale or Agency of Provincial house; yard entrance and opposite station; very moderate rent. Apply 172/27, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

ADVERTISER seeks Partnership in or near Cambridge, or country town within easy distance of the Sea Coast, or who purchase business up to £900. Letters, "Companion" (175), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (30) desires Partnership or interest with established firm; references given and required. "Manchester" (174), Office of this Paper.

DIRECTOR (active) for Cash Chemists, London district; 4 businesses; qualification £250. "Statim" (176/31), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Expert and Chemist desires to form connections with capitalists for the working of a most important and extensive layer of Fullers' Earth of unequalled finest yellow and blue qualities, close to rail and shipping river, on the Continent. For particulars address, "H. K. 2525," c/o Rudolf Mosse, Hamburg.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, an energetic gentleman with good knowledge of Chemistry as Partner in a small manufactory established 8 years in London; sum required £500; capital and interest guaranteed. "R. S." (178/4), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Partner for old-established business, Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists. Reply, 171/36, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Trade in South Wales.—Partner wanted, or sell outright; capable young man, qualification not necessary, £200 share, or £350 sell outright; Wholesale department of a Retail Store; principal about retiring; could be made a turnover £1,000 to £10,000. Apply, "L. S. D." (172/30), Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL.
DISINFECTANTS.

THE Fulham Borough Council is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of DISINFECTANTS for the 12 months ending the 31st March, 1908.
Tenders must be made on printed forms specifying conditions of contract provided by the Council, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Disinfectants," and delivered at the Town Hall, Fulham, S.W., by 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1908.
The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order, J. PERCY SHUTER, Town Clerk.
To: Hall, Fulham, S.W.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.

THE Board of Management invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRESSINGS, etc., for one year, commencing April 15, 1908.
For a Tender may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned marked "Tender for —," on or before SATURDAY, February 29, 1908, at noon.
The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to itself the right of accepting the whole or any part of a Tender.
By order, THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.
February 12, 1908.

FOR SALE.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

TO Let—medicine Vendors, Chemists, and Others.—The well-known and old-established Proprietary Medicine, "Jones' Trematoc Aperient and Antibilious Pills" is for Disposal; particulars a likely purchaser. Apply, "Executor" (120/38), Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.


APPRENTICESHIP.—Youth (aged 18) desires situation as Apprentice in high-class Pharmacy, with time for study, to complete his first examination. Send terms and full particulars to Morris Barry, Mynachdy, Ystrad Meurig.

RESULTS

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This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

RETAIL.

BIRMINGHAM.—Manager (qualified) wanted, energetic, married man, to live on premises; good mixed business; state age, experience, and references, also family (if any); Prescriber, Extractor, and possessing knowledge of Photography useful; one seeking permanency preferred. Fred. Barlow, M.P.S., Balsall Heath, Birmingham.

BRADFORD.—Junior wanted for high-class Dispensing, Retail, and Photographic business; must be smart Counterman and willing to put up stock. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to H. Goddard Dutton, Chemist, 26 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

BRISTOL.—Junior wanted (outdoors), with knowledge of Dispensing and Photography. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, etc., to Morrish, Henleaze, Bristol.

CAMBRIDGE.—Wanted, immediately or early next month, a smart, capable Junior or Improver; business, Dispensing and quick Retail; indoor; close at 2 Thursday. Apply, stating full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, John Evans, Chemist, Cambridge.

CHESTER.—Wanted, immediately, qualified Temporary Assistant for about 3 months; outdoors; give references; state wages. Milling, Chester.

CITY.—Wanted, young Junior; outdoors; hours 9 to 8; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to "X. Y. Z.," Ranahan, Fitzjohns Avenue, Barnet.

CLECKHEATON.—Wanted (immediately), Junior or Improver for mixed business; outdoors; time for study might be arranged. Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, to J. S. Craven, Chemist, 12 Northgate, Cleckheaton.

CORNWALL.—Manager; qualified; outdoors; must be energetic, good Counterman and Window-dresser, and well up in Dispensing and Photography; some knowledge of Optics an advantage, but not essential; West Country man preferred; permanency; progressive salary to competent man. Full particulars and references (which must be unexceptional), with photo, to 176/40, Office of this Paper.

EASTBOURNE.—Improver wanted, at once, for high-class Dispensing business. State salary (board and lodging provided away from Pharmacy), with usual particulars, enclosing carte, to H. R. Browne, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Eastbourne.

SITUATIONS OPEN—cont.

RETAIL—continued.

GRIMSBY.—Experienced Assistant; must be good Counterman and well up in Photographic business. Applicants will kindly give full particulars of age, experience, references, salary required (indoors), and enclose photo (to be returned), to Charles Dowing, Dispensing and Family Chemist, Old Market Place, Grimsby.

LNDIA (healthy seaport town).—Qualified Assistant wanted; first-class European business; aged 24 to 28; must have had excellent experience in all branches; temperate and sober; 4 years' agreement; salary, Rupees 175, 200, 225, and 250 per month respectively; board and lodging provided; second-class passage paid. Apply, with full particulars of experience, references, and photo, to "India," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

LANCASHIRE.—Wanted, by March 9, reliable Assistant, of gentlemanly appearance, aged about 30; qualification not necessary; must be thoroughly well up in Photography and accustomed to good Dispensing; hours moderate. Apply, stating salary required, experience, and photo, to 174/35, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, by March 13, a qualified Assistant, with highest references; gentlemanly, energetic, obliging; careful Dispenser; good opportunity to acquire Optical knowledge. Apply personally, or send photo, with age, height, experience, and salary (indoors), to Tugwell, Pharmaceutical Chemist, F.I.O., F.S.M.C., 6 and 8 Lewisham Road, Greenwich.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant required at once; outdoors. Please state full particulars, Addison, Chemist, Old Southgate, London, N.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior Assistant; indoors; accustomed to good-class Dispensing. E. Pettinger, 30 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, W.—Immediate; Junior for Cash business; outdoors; hours 8.30 A.M. to 9 P.M. one week, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. the next; Sunday duty 4 hours every other Sunday; half-day off one week, evening off the next. State salary required, with experience and references, to Shirliff, Chemist, 65 Goldhawk Road, London, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a competent Assistant as second; 2 kept; a good Dispenser and obliging Counterman, with knowledge of practical Photography; moderate hours; outdoors. Apply, giving particulars of experience and salary required, to "Photo," c/o Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

LONDON, N.—Immediately (indoors), competent Senior for good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; age not under 25; must be tall, of good appearance, and a smart Counterman. Apply, personally, W. A. Sinclair, 7 King's Parade, Church End, Finchley.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant, of good appearance and address, accustomed to high-class Store trade, and able to speak French fluently. Apply, after 5.30 P.M., to Manager, S. F. Goss, Ltd., 134 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant (indoors), accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Retail. If by letter, please state full particulars and enclose photo, Abel & Co., 108 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

LONDON, S.E.—Immediately, qualified Manager, with highest references; gentlemanly, energetic, and obliging; must be sober and trustworthy; permanency to suitable man; moderate hours; no Sunday duty; board in, sleep out. Full particulars, "Alembroth" (179 14), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, smart Junior Assistant for first-class Stores business. Apply, "Manager," Drug Department, Francis & Son, Ltd., 446 to 450 Brixton Road, S.W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, March 2 or near, Junior, about 22; outdoors. Apply, personally, or if by letter give usual particulars and enclose photo, Banbury, Camberwell Gate, S.E.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, capable Junior, 20 to 23, outdoors; good Dispenser and smart Counterman. Apply, personally if possible, Timmis, Chemist, 394 King's Road, Chelsea.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, for March 2, Junior Assistant (indoors); abstainer and qualified preferred; 3 kept; half-day off weekly. Photo and full particulars as to salary, etc., Topholme, Coleherne Terrace, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

LONDON, N.E.—Capable Assistant; outdoors; about 25; must be good Counterman; knowledge Photography; have good references. Full particulars, Long, 128 Upper Clapton Road, N.E.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, immediately, qualified Branch Manager, thoroughly experienced in high-class Store business. Apply, between 10 A.M. and 12 noon, at S. F. Goss, Ltd., 134 Regent Street, W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, about March 23, a qualified Assistant, not over 35, to manage new Branch; married; to live on premises; gentlemanly, energetic, and obliging; good Dispensing experience essential, also fair knowledge of Photography; must have references, which will bear strict investigation, for at least 2 years. Applications unanswered within 5 days respectfully declined. Full particulars, references, salary required, etc., to E. W. Smith, c/o Shirliff & Co., Chemists, Acton Hill, W.

LONDON, N.—Active, reliable Junior, chiefly for Counter and putting up stock, in quick Cash business; 3½ hours' duty alternate Sunday evenings; board in, sleep out, or, if preferred, outdoors. Age, references, salary required, 180/6, Office of this Paper.

MAIDSTONE.—Gentlemanly Assistant, of good business ability; well up in Dispensing, Prescribing, Photography, and General Retail. Apply, stating when disengaged, age, height, reference, photo, how long in last berth, salary, etc. (board and residence provided), to Stenham & Son, Maidstone.

MANCHESTER (within easy reach of the Pharmacy Schools).—Part-time Assistant wanted for good-class business; must have had good Dispensing experience. Apply, giving usual particulars, to G. A. Mallinson, Chemist, Withington, Manchester.

MIDLANDS.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; must be smart Counterman, used to quick Store trade; state full particulars, with photograph, in first letter; applications not answered in 4 days declined. Reply to 176/24, Office of this Paper.

PARIS.—At once, gentlemanly Assistant, aged about 24, with Continental experience and a knowledge of French. For particulars apply, 175/15, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Part-time man wanted (qualified), or would suit elderly man wishing for some light employment; 2 or 3 days a week. 172/20, Office of this Paper.

S.E.—Manager, smart, wanted soon for busy Retail; applicants must be married and have first-class references; to live on premises; salary and commission. Apply, 180/15, Office of this Paper.

WATFORD.—At once, qualified Assistant, about 30, for quick Cash business; knowledge of Photography and Optics essential. Apply, by letter, with photo, to Howard & Co., Ltd., 4 The Parade, Watford.

BRANCH Manager in Colliery district; Welsh speaking; abstainer; thoroughly reliable. Send photo and full particulars, D. George, Chemist, Pentre, Glam.

CHEMISTRY.—Unqualified Assistant required for Counter in high-class Store. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, and previous experience, to 119/67, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper required by Medical man. Apply, stating experience, salary (outdoors), and references, to C. Martiu, Dagenham House, Newton Abbot, South Devon.

DISPENSER.—Wanted, by about March 20, a thoroughly reliable Assistant-Dispenser (Hall qualification preferred), aged 25 to 30, for firm of Surgeons; large practice; must have had experience in same capacity. Reply, stating salary required and references, to 176/25, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER (male) required, Tower Hamlets Dispensary, White Horse Street, Stepney; hours 12 until 2 daily, Tuesday and Friday evenings 7 to 9; salary 21s. per week. Apply, by letter, to the Resident Medical Officer at the Dispensary.

GOOD Counterman for Proprietary business; must have knowledge of Prescribing and able to take charge. State experience, salary (outdoor, with dinner and tea found), and enclose photo, "Cymro" (176/6), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (indoors); must be well educated and a quick and reliable Dispenser; good references essential; state age and salary required. Apply, Corder, Pharmaceutical Chemist, London Street, Norwich.

JUNIOR Assistant (unqualified) wanted in City business; outdoors; hours 9 to 7, Saturdays 3. Apply, stating salary, to Knowles & Phillips, 93 Gresham Street, E.C.

JUNIOR Assistant (outdoors), must be gentlemanly, well trained for good all-round suburban business. Send full particulars salary required to "S. A." (180/11), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (qualified) wanted for small Branch shop, with house State age, experience, and salary required, 34 Hanover Street Liverpool.

MANAGER, to open and carry on Branch in manufacturing district in Midlands; aged about 30; qualified, and ready to commence immediately; please state full particulars, salary required references, etc., in first letter to save time. Apply, 178/15, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Student wanted for 2 evenings per week; about 24; one entering for July or October preferred; must have references; convenient for schools. "Statim" (179/24), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified outdoor Assistant, used to Agriculture and Mixed trade. 179/33, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 2 days canvassing; Wholesale; aged about 30; good salary to reliable man; indoors; Senior kept. Van Jones, Llancilly.

UNQUALIFIED Junior (indoors), with good Dispensing and Counter experience; about 25 or 26; no Store men. Forward full particulars, and enclose a photo, if possible, to "South Coast," c/o Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, E.C.

WANTED, for the summer season, an English Assistant, if possible speaking French and German fluently. Apply, with full particulars, references, and photograph, to S. Demieville, Löwen-Apotheke, Zürich, Switzerland.

WANTED, middle-aged, unqualified Assistant; must be good Dispenser, Window-dresser, and capable of assisting with Books. Apply, with usual particulars, to 170/14, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, competent Assistant (outdoors), with good Dispensing experience, about 23 to 26 years of age, for first-class Country Retail and Dispensing business; Senior kept. Apply, with full particulars, to J. G. Mellor, 40 High Street, Warwick.

WANTED, as Manager of Branch shop, single man; smart, good Extensor and Prescriber; Photography, etc.; personal application preferred. Wright's Drug-stores, Denby Dale, near Huddersfield.

WANTED, immediately, an unqualified Assistant, aged about 20 to 22; must have had some Dispensing experience. State eight, salary required, enclose photo, Sherriif, Paignton, South Devon.

WANTED, immediately, smart Junior (about 21) for good Cash business; good prospects to a willing worker. 178/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by a large firm of Chemists, a Manager to open a Country Branch; must have good general experience, including Photography and Agricultural work, and prepared to invest from £100 to £150, on which interest will be paid, and salary; good references necessary. Apply, "Country" (177/10), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for Doctor in Colliery practice, a good Junior as Dispenser, etc.; hours about 9.30 to 12 morning, evening 6-7, Sunday 4-5 P.M.; suit a man reading for Minor; £1 per week (outdoor). Apply, 177/3, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

CHINA.—Wanted, a smart, intelligent man, capable of taking entire charge of Aerated-water Factory; must have had first-class experience in all departments of the trade and be capable of managing staff; 4 years' agreement, passage paid out and home. Address, "China," 64 Crutched Friars, E.C.

APPOINTMENT (Part-time).—A good opportunity occurs for an energetic man willing to personally solicit orders to secure highly remunerative Part-time appointment. Address, 174/22, Office of this Paper.

CLERK.—Youth required by Manufacturing Chemists; good at figures; some knowledge Drugs. Give full details and salary required in first letter, 119/49, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Clerk, with some experience in Wholesale Drug trade; good writer; quick at figures. Apply, by letter, "G.," 16 Clifton Road, Crouch End, N.

MESSRS. C. J. HEWLETT & SON have a vacancy in their Compressed Tablet department for a Junior; preference given to one accustomed to Granulate.

REPRESENTATIVES for South Coast, Northern and North-Western Counties required to sell Packed goods; must have connection on the grounds and experience in this branch of sales. Full particulars, with record of past business done, to "Up-to-date" (176/27), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for Manufacturing Chemist, Country Traveller; single; under 40; well known to Chemists, Druggists, and Doctors; thoroughly acquainted with Pharmaceutical products; only first-rate men need apply; state experience and remuneration required. Address, "T. S." (120/12), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER required, to call on Doctors only; one with good connection preferred; Drugs, Sundries, Special and Pharmaceutical Preparations; also young man for Dry Counter. By letter only, "Xylol" (178/12), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Travellers already calling on Chemists (all parts of kingdom) to sell Stain Varnishes on commission. Apply, stating area worked at present, to W. Pickard & Co., Ltd., Robert Street, Sheffield.

AGENCIES.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

AGENCIES.

A FIRM of good standing, with a staff of first-class travellers and extensive connections among Hotels, Restaurants, Confectioners, and Dealers in Colonial Produce, are open to take up Agencies for Italy of some important houses in the trade; first-class references given, and also security if desired. Please address, "Probat," Como, Italy.

GENTLEMAN, going to the Orient in a short time, is willing to take Agencies on commission; energetic; experienced in Drugs, Sundries, and Toilet articles; also experienced in Travelling abroad; speaks several languages; good references. Address, Orient 22 (180/17), Office of this Paper.

LEADING Chemists wanted for Sole Sales Agency of the finest Filter in the market; 50,000 already sold; a very profitable line for those having good local connection. Trilino Filter Co., 6 Fleet Lane, London, E.C.

WANTED a Chemist, doing a Shipping trade in Manchester or Salford, to act as Agent to North-country firm; liberal terms. Apply, giving names of lines of steamers already supplied, 172/26, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

See Publisher's Notice on Front Page of this Supplement.

RETAIL.

DISPENSER to Doctor; good references; married. "S. S.," 175 Kennington Road, S.E.

QUALIFIED; experienced; 26; fluent French; disengaged March. Hockin, 10 Av. Wagram, Paris.

JUNIOR; 23; experienced; disengaged; London. "Radix," 97 Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W.

QUALIFIED; outdoors; first-class experience; disengaged. "Beta," 13 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED; 29; good Dispensing and Counter experience. "Aspirin," 31 Ruskin Avenue, Manor Park.

QUALIFIED; 25; disengaged; outdoors; London preferred; permanency. Edwards, Alton Magna, Salisbury.

MANAGER, Locum; qualified; elderly; active; permanency desired. "B.," 38a Windsor Road, Holloway, N.

ASSISTANT; 22; unqualified; 6 years' experience; good Counter-man, accurate Dispenser; Birmingham district preferred. "W. J. P.," c/o 330 Victoria Road, Aston Manor.

UNQUALIFIED; 26; good Dispensing and Counter experience; North preferred. "Chemieus," 23 St. Thomas Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

QUALIFIED Manager, middle-aged, single, active business habits, all-round experience, with good references. Address, "Klito," 186 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

UNQUALIFIED, good General and Photographic experience, for good-class business; used to management; capable Locum; aged 30; abstainer. "E.," 7 Madeira Avenue, Horsham.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; aged 36; married; good references; 6 years' Eastern Counties' experience; Dispenser, Prescriber; permanency. Flower, 102 High Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

RETAIL—continued.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; 28; abstainer; good references. Lee, Park Villa, Crediton.

JUNIOR (22) seeks further experience; disengaged March 12. 175/33, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser desires Part-time engagement; 3 days a week. 33 Notson Road, South Norwood.

MANAGER; 35; qualified; experienced; temporary or permanent. "Statim," 30 Besson Street, S.E.

CAPABLE Managing Assistant; unqualified; aged 37. "Statim," 90 Norfolk House Road, Streatham.

UNQUALIFIED; 24; tall; 9½ years' experience; outdoors. "G. L.," 97 Folkestone Road, Dover.

JUNIOR; 5 years' experience; disengaged March 2. Bird, Marlowes Pharmacy, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

JUNIOR (19), tall, seeks situation in good Dispensing business; good experience. "G. E.," 25 St. John's Grove, Leeds.

AS Branch Manager; fully competent; Extractor; good Prescriber; 33. Thomas, 23 Goodhead Street, Nottingham.

UNQUALIFIED; 27; experienced Dispenser, Counterman, Photography; disengaged. "Chemist," 104 Hazelbourne Road, Balham.

JUNIOR (20), medium height, requires situation in Manchester or district; excellent references. Apply, 176/29, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; Prescriber, Extractor, etc.; reliable; 37; married; unqualified; references; disengaged March. 177/29, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER; aged 20; height 5 ft. 9 in.; good Photographic experience; excellent reference; indoors. Boulton, 34 Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

MANAGER or Assistant, with view to partnership or succession; good London and provincial experience. Eastland, Corton Road, Lowestoft.

QUALIFIED (26), first-class West-end, health resort, and country experience, seeks situation as Manager or Assistant. Lewis, Ardwyn House, Fishguard.

QUALIFIED Chemist (used to management) would like charge of Country Branch; good references; married. "Disengaged" (177/40), Office of this Paper.

MINOR Student requires part-time situation; S.E. preferred; evenings and Saturday; 8 years' experience. "Salicin" (176/35), Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; Manager or otherwise; permanency or Part-time; aged 30; unqualified; good Counterman. "Extractor," 7 Hayter Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.

JUNIOR; 20; tall; strong; accurate Dispenser; good working knowledge of Photography; good reference; Yorkshire preferred. "Magnesium," 174 High Street, Lincoln.

ASSISTANT; 25; unqualified; good Counter, Dispensing, and Store experience; London (outdoors) preferred; good reference. Angus, 12 Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

ASSISTANT; 34; good Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic experience; good appearance and address; outdoors; London preferred; disengaged March 7. 177/302, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; Wolverhampton or Birmingham and district; outdoors; good all-round experience; elementary principles of Dentistry. "N. H.," c/o Fereday & Sons, Bridgton, Cannock.

COMPETENT, energetic Assistant; smart Salesman; Photographic; 12 years' experience; excellent references; 28; outdoors; London only. "Statim," 44 Howard Road, South Tottenham.

YOUNG lady seeks situation with Chemist; good experience in high-class business; Bookkeeping, Photography, Developing and Printing, and Stock; excellent references. 177/8, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S son, unqualified (30), been managing branch, disengaged through death of principal and sale of business, desires situation as Assistant in private or Store business in Southern Counties or Ireland. James Houghton, Accountant, Victoria Chambers, South Parade, Leeds.

LOCUM; disengaged 14th; 55s. Bidie, 375 Stratford Road, Birmingham.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; middle-aged. Loam, 24 Clare Avenue, Hoole, Chester.

JUNIOR; 21; disengaged; 4 years' good experience. Thomas, 60 Kensington Road, Reading.

JUNIOR; 21; competent; Midlands preferred; outdoors. "Salol," 9 Pinfold Street, Darlaston, Staffs.

ASSISTANT; 21; disengaged; interview in London Monday. Address, Dunne, 11 Linnaeus Street, Hull.

QUALIFIED; 25; Dispensing or Counter; provinces preferred. "Statim," 90 Victoria Street, London.

QUALIFIED; 24; disengaged; outdoors; good Dispensing experience. Johnson, 38 Trame Street, Derby.

MANAGER; 33; disengaged; highest references; abstainer; permanency. "Qualified," 86 Loughborough Road, Brixton.

JUNIOR; 6 years' experience; smart Salesman; accurate Dispenser; Photography; disengaged. Hirst, Ganton, York.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; 40; Photographic; Optics; outdoors preferred. "H. T.," 2 Grove Road, New Southgate, N.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; country and London experience; excellent references. Cunningham, Wellingboro' Road, Rushden.

QUALIFIED; 25; tall; experienced; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; disengaged March 2. Corlett, 190 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.

STOCKKEEPER, Window-dresser, requires situation; 5 years' experience and reference. Jackson Lockyer, 56 Spenser Road, Herne Hill.

LOCUM or Branch; Minor; Extractor; Photography; all-round experience; disengaged; good references. Mann, 15 Holmesdale Road, Sevenoaks.

ASSISTANT; 34; smart; capable; 15 years' experience, Dispensing and Counter; Photography; unqualified. "Aspirin," 33 Clarendon Street, Birkenhead.

FRENCHMAN (25 years of age), certified Pharmacist, seeks post in London Pharmacy or in a watering-place. Write, Soupre, Pharmacies, Bayonne, France.

QUALIFIED; 27; Dispensing, Counter, and Photography; modern first-class experience; March 9. "Minor," 135 Plumstead Common Road, Plumstead, S.E.

MANAGER; qualified; 35; married, one child; Counter, Prescribing, Photographic; reliable; disengaged. "Extractor," 18 Besson Street, New Cross, S.E.

QUALIFIED (29), tall, as Manager or Senior; outdoors; good experience and references; London preferred. Innes, 10 Roseneath Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

PART-TIME or short-hour berth; Dispensing or Counter; experienced and competent; first-class references; disengaged. "T.," 111 Sugden Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

MANAGER, Locum, or Relief Assistant; long, varied experience; energetic; trustworthy; well recommended; aged 45. "Statim," 7 Charlwood Road, Putney, S.W.

DENTAL Mechanic, thoroughly capable, willing to assist in other work if necessary, seeks situation with Registered Dentist. "Student," 12 Market Place, Barnard Castle.

MANAGER or Assistant; smart Counterman, all branches; first-class Ophthalmologist and Tooth-extractor; excellent references; 38. "E.," 139 Great Ducie Street, Manchester.

ASSISTANT; 25; unqualified; 8½ years' good Dispensing and Photographic experience; please state salary (outdoors). A. Taylor, 30 New Street, Minsbridge, Huddersfield.

35/-; outdoors; Assistant; 28; tall; 12 years' good experience; London or suburbs; steady, industrious, and reliable; disengaged. "A. B.," Glenlyn, Byron Road, Harrow.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Assistant; first-class all-round experience; Photography; Locum or permanency; disengaged. "Tinctura," 81 Smedley Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

TEMPORARY or comfortable permanency; South Coast preferred; high-class Dispensing and best General experience; 34; references; disengaged 1st. "Photoptic," Hillerdale, Brading, I.W.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; unqualified; Photographic; London experience; excellent written testimonials; judicious buyer; disengaged. Reynolds, Lower Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold.

EVENINGS from 6, Saturdays 5; qualified. "Argyrol" (174/26), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 33; all-round experience; Senior position. "L," 36 Fitzroy Square, W.

PART-TIME; qualified; morning and evening. "G.," 21 Albert Bridge Road, Battersea.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; first-class and managing experience. "M. A.," 36 Fitzroy Square, W.

QUALIFIED Manager, thoroughly experienced, disengaged. "H.," 23 Elms Avenue, Eastbourne.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; Photography; married; first-class all-round experience. 171/39, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; aged 33; smart business man; experience exceptional. "Vibrator" (179/35), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (24) seeks all-day berth till 6 o'clock; accurate Dispenser; well trained; reliable. 180/1, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; aged 50; good Extractor, Prescriber, Dispenser, and references; tall. James, 3 Picton Terrace, Borth.

PART-TIME; qualified; 29; outdoors; London; from March; mornings, afternoons, occasionally evenings. 172/2, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 22; used to taking charge; time for study; Newcastle-on-Tyne district. R. C. Ord, 149 High Street East, allsend-on-Tyne.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser, with Hospital experience, desires post with Doctor, in or near Liverpool. "E. L.," 34 Yew Tree Road, Walton, Liverpool.

CHEMIST; qualified; married; 30; tall; permanency; thorough knowledge of Counter, Dispensing, and Photography. Stewart, nton Villas, Selsey-on-Sea.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; 25; unqualified; Prescriber, capable Dispenser and Extractor; good varied experience; smart. 3/28, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 25; abstainer; unqualified; outdoors; thoroughly reliable Dispenser, Prescriber, and Counterman. "Aspirin," Bulwer Road, Leytonstone.

ENIOR, or with view to management; qualified; tall; abstainer; good-class experience; Dispensing; Photography; disengaged only. 174/36, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; outdoors; 26; good Counterman, Dispensing, Photography; Window-dresser; about March 10; country. "Beta" (179/37), Office of this Paper.

ISENGAGED; unqualified; 25; tall; 10 years' London and provincial high-class Dispensing experience; Photographics. "A.," 4 Victoria Terrace, Paignton, Devon.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (23) desires situation; 9 years' experience in Retail and Dispensing business; highest references; disengaged. E. Butroid, Barnsley Road, Wombwell, Yorks.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; 27; smart appearance and energetic; first-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic experience; Extractor; highest references; disengaged. 174/303, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED all-round man, disengaged end of March, seeks Branch Management, Medical, Dispensing, Bookkeeping, etc., or responsible position in Wholesale; highest references. 170/17, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; Dispensing, Photography, Prescribing; London and Folkestone experience; abstainer; single; last permanency 3 years; disengaged March 4. "Manager, M.P.S.," 4 High St, Romford.

PENSER (Cantab.); married; abstainer; aged 29; unqualified; splendid Dispensing experience; suit Doctor or Institution; country preferred; highest references. "Addenbrooke," 22 Cyril St, Northampton.

RENCH Chemist, wishing to complete his knowledge of English and Pharmacy, seeks situation, in or near London, for 3 months; no salary, board and lodgings only; reference, Hunt & Co., Chemists, Winchester. Apply, Roger, Pharmacien, Etretat, Seine-Inferieure, France.

MANAGER, Branch (unqualified), aged 23, or as responsible Assistant; good all-round experience, Photo, Optic, etc.; abstainer, gentlemanly, and thoroughly trustworthy; good Prescriber and Counter hand. Address, 177/37, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser desires post; Hall certificate; experienced. 176/5, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; evenings and Saturdays free. "B.," 182 Iverson Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

ASSISTANT; 28; London experience, 10 years; disengaged. Traherne, 30 Undine Street, Tooting.

LOCUM or Manager; disengaged; qualified; experienced; reliable. The Gables, Venner Road, Sydenham.

UNQUALIFIED; 30; energetic; good experience; permanency preferred. Dewar, 19 Helen Street, Woolwich.

MANAGER; Branch or succession; easy terms; experienced; reliable. "Statim," 3 High Street, Clapham.

ASSISTANT; at once; 29; Dispenser; Photography; good reference. "Salol," 17 Lower Forster Street, Walsall.

30/-; outdoors; London; 35; unqualified; experienced; disengaged. "S.," 604 Woolwich Road, Charlton.

JUNIOR; 20; good all-round experience; Photography; abstainer. "Statim," 179 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

TEMPORARY work, any kind; first-class, all-round experience; references. "Willing," 41 Tottenham Court Road, W.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; reliable and energetic; good Dispenser. "Chemicus," 10a Eversley Road, Charlton, S.E.

MANAGER, Branch or Assistant; long experience; Extractor, Dispenser, Window-dresser, etc. "Max" (179/2), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Manager; permanent; all-round experience; Prescriber, Extractor, Photo, etc. "J.," 16 Sumner Road, Peckham, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED; married; excellent experience, references, and business abilities; aged 30. "Prescriber" (175/38), Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL; South Wales; unqualified; Store experience; Window-dresser; Stockkeeper; Photography. "Pyro" (177/2), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; 4 years' good experience with high-class Chemists; abstainer; good reference; disengaged. Hancock, 8 Mount Gold Road, Plymouth.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; abstainer; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Extractor; disengaged; outdoors; Midlands preferred. "Rhei," 53 St. Thomas's Road, Derby.

MANAGER or Locum (30), with good General and Photographic experience; abstainer; good references; shortly disengaged. "B.," 32 Manville Road, Balham, S.W.

CONTINENTAL Chemist (39), speaking several languages, seeks trustworthy position as Manager or Doctor's Assistant; London experience. 180/18, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, qualified, Sight-testing, F.S.M.C., aged 30, Scotch, as Senior or Branch Manager; London experience; good references. Allan, 58 Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road.

DOCTOR'S Dispenser, Bookkeeper; well up in all duties of a Surgery; good Dresser, etc.; not afraid of work or hours; excellent references. F. W. Woolcott, High Street, Lutterworth.

WHOLESALE.

DRY dresser; man (27) seeks situation; 10 years present place; excellent character. 175/4, Office of this Paper.

AS Traveller; Wholesale and Retail connection; salary and commission. "P.," 13 Ingersoll Road, Shepherd's Bush.

EXPERIENCED Traveller desires re-engagement with good house; Drugs or spécialité. 173/17, Office of this Paper.

10 years' experience; London and Provincial Wholesale, also Retail; good references; 29. 176/33, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG German (Druggist) wants a position as Correspondent; small salary required. 179/31, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY hand seeks situation; used to Pans, Recovery, Stills; aged 22. Apply, Chouffot, 19 Homerton Terrace, Hackney.

GENTLEMAN (27) desires position as Representative; smart appearance and energetic; thorough experience, Drugs, Sundries, and Photographic; highest references. 174/33, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

WHOLESALE—continued.

ADVERTISER is open to accept Agencies; travelling a radius of 40 miles in Sussex, Surrey, and Kent. "C. C.," 57 Stanford Road, Brighton.

AS Representative; 34; good appearance and address; 19 years Retail, town and country; references; London preferred. 177/32, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man seeks situation; aged 22; 5 years' experience in Surgical Sundries and Instruments; good reference. "Surgical," 59 Dalberg Road, Brixton.

SALESMAN, 15 years' travelling experience, is open to Represent first-class firm or undertake side-line; excellent connection among Chemists. 180/4, Office of this Paper.

AS Manufacturer of Toilet and Counter Specialities (Hair Dyes, Lanoline, etc.) and working Manager; experienced; good organiser. "M." (179/27), Office of this Paper.

SCOTLAND.—Qualified Chemist, 10 years manager, desires post as Representative or Agent; known to all the principal buyers; can influence business. 176/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by a Swiss, aged 25, a situation in England in a Wholesale Drug-house or Assistant in Retail; good experience in Dispensing; speaks German and French fluently. Address, 175/18, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, qualified Chemist, experienced, energetic, and successful, with excellent selling record and connection, requires engagement by good Drug or other house; intimate knowledge Drug and allied trades, and first-class references. "Vivum" (178/8), Office of this Paper.

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, Specialities, etc.—Advertiser, thoroughly experienced in these lines, requires trustworthy position; young, smart, enthusiastic, and possessing both up-to-date ideas and methods; capable and economical; disengaged; interview arranged. "Druggist" (171/34), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedeals, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—15 Benger's Ordinary £5 11s. 3d.; 200 Bovril Deferred, 5s. 6d. xd.; 40 Brunner Mond, £5 5s. 9d.; 270 Camwal Ordinary 4s. 3d., 11 Preference 10s. 6d.; 150 Ilford Ordinary, 6s. 1d.; 100 Harrison Barber, £4 3s. 9d.; 20 Meggeson Ordinary, 21s. 6d.; 200 Vi-Cocoa Preference, 15s. 10½d.; 55 Pears Ordinary, 32s. 3d.; 200 Virol, 7s. 3d.

WANTED (subject).—300 G. B. Kent Preference, 17s. 4½d.; 200 Wickens Pease, 43s.; 100 Idris "A" Ordinary 10s. 9d., 100 "A" Preference 13s.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

THERE IS A GREAT NEED

—and a constantly growing need—for the services of **SKILLED SIGHT-TESTERS**. Sight-testing thoroughly taught by post by Practising Qualified Optician. Everything taught that will enable you to remedy defective vision. Particulars from

E. E. Bamister

Practising
Optician,
BLOXWICH.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER**, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARGAINS (Second-hand).—Ready for immediate despatch, 14 screens, 25 wall-cases, 40 counters, 50 counter-cases, 2,000 drug-drawers, etc.; also complete fittings for shop comprising 10-ft. drug-fitting, with glass labels and knobs; 6-ft. top and bottom wall-case; screen and counter, with plate-glass mirror centre; serving-counter, plate-glass counter-case, perfume-case, and desk and counter-drawers; price £30 the lot. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO.**, 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—Second-hand 12-ft. drug-fittings, 60 mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels, glass knobs, lockers, bottle-shelving, cornice; 6-ft. dispensing-screen and counter; glass-fronted serving-counter; counter-drawers; perfumery-case and desk; the lot £43 10s., bargain; all in high-class condition; cheapest house in the trade for shop-fronts, alterations window-enclosures estimates free. H. Mills, Up-to-date Chemist's Shop-fitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163 and 165 Old Street, E.C.

RICHARD HOLTUM (Deceased).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of **RICHARD HOLTUM** of Number 84 High Street Portsmouth in the County of Hants Chemist (who died on the 17th day of January 1908) are required to send in particulars of their Claims or Demands to me the undersigned forthwith.

Dated this 17th day of February 1908.

J. E. PINK,

7 Hampshire Terrace, Portsmouth,

Solicitor to the Executor.

PURE Honey, clear or granulated, from 30s. cwt.; samples free we show you how to create a good sale. Sweetmore's, 1 Powell Street, London, E.C.

FUNGUS CERVINUS (Hirschbrunst), carline thistle, dandelion root, and juniper berries, supplied by W. Jacobi, II. Tannrodt Thüringen, Germany.

PATENT Medicines.—A limited company, having own works in charge of qualified Chemist and expert advertiser, could under take the manufacture, advertising, and distribution of a Patent Medicine or Proprietary article; or would consider amalgamation or purchase. Apply to "H. B. C.," 1a Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.

MY striking, novel Window-tickets are an attraction to any window; goods are half sold by using them; your speciality; your wording (maximum 6 and price) with my tickets make splendid window show; still same price, 8 for 1s. P.O. to the successful advertiser. "Ticket" (174/7), Office of this Paper.

WANTED to purchase, an old-established Patent Medicine (Proprietary; state full particulars and net profit for past 3 years, and lowest price for prompt cash. Full particulars must be given (in strict confidence) to "Chemists," c/o Fryer's Advertising Offices, Gamage Building, Holborn, E.C.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS.—This Association can supply qualified women holding the Major or Minor qualification as Dispensers to Institutions, Doctors, and Chemists; no fee to principals. State requirements by letter to Miss G. Barltrop, c/o Miss Buchanan, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C. (Interviews by appointment.)

ARE YOU ENGAGED

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26?

Why, of course, that is the night of the

JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL.

At the Portman Rooms (entire suite). Mortlake Mann's band. Tickets (including supper and refreshments), 7s. 6d. each, from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. Southon, 8 Leadenhall Street, E.C., or any of the Stewards.

THE CHEMISTS' DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS AND TREATMENT is the latest C. & D. book. Tells you quick what you want to know. Price 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 8d., from the C. & D. Offices, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.; may also be obtained from the leading Wholesale houses; put down a copy in your notebook.

MY BUSINESS BIRTHDAY!

On March 1st I celebrate my second Business Birthday; but instead of receiving Gifts I am giving them away. Write for New Booklet now, then write to Chemists for references, and about noon, Feb. 29th, send cheque for a year's fee. First letter opened March 1st will have 50 per cent. of fee returned; 2nd, 33½ per cent.; 3rd, 25 per cent. You give me a bumping fine day; and I promise you a bumping year's extra profit—following my methods.

Old Clients may renew for a year under this Gift Scheme.

BERNARD SLACK, The Original Business Increaser, 96 Hill Top, W. Bromwich. Tel. 255

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, February 25.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society, Ireland, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, at 11 A.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.
Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Sir James Sawyer, M.D., on "Apothecaries' Symbols."

Wednesday, February 26.

Junior Pharmacy Ball, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W. Dancing begins at 9 p.m. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. E. Southon, Hon. Secretary, 8 Leadenhall Street, E.C., or from any of the stewards.
Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Angel Hotel, at 3 p.m. General meeting. Occidental Café, at 7 p.m., whist-drive.
Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 p.m. "New Remedies," by Mr. J. W. Plenderleith.

Leeds Chemists' Association. Whist-drive.
Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C., at 8 p.m. Discussion on the B.P. "Codex."

Thursday, February 27.

Larnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, at 7 p.m. Ordinary meeting.
School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Balmoral Room, Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., at 7 p.m. Annual dinner, Mr. J. C. Umney in the chair. Tickets (6s. each) from the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Sanders and Arnfield, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Artistic Chemists' Association, Viaduct Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Heltenham Chemists' Association, 5 Promenade, at 8.45 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by a review of the B.P. "Codex" by Messrs. Minchin and Wells.

Cambridge Wells Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association. Mr. A. E. Hobbs on "The Poisons Act."

Leicester Chemists' Association, Bell Hotel, Humberstone Gate. Annual dinner.

Reunion of Old Students of the Metropolitan and South of England Colleges of Pharmacy, at the "Horns" Masonic Room, Kennington, S.E., at 8 o'clock. Dr. W. Harrison Martindale will preside, supported by Mr. H. Lucas, F.C.S., and Mr. F. Filmer de Morgan, F.C.S.

Friday, February 28.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Professor W. A. Bone on "Explosive Combustion, with Special Reference to that of Hydrocarbons."

THE annual dinner of the Stockport Chemists' Association will take place at the George Hotel, Stockport, on March 12. J. Rymer Young, J.P. (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), will be present. Tickets (5s. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. P. Orrell, 82 Castle Street.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.
London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.
Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

RUSSIAN PHARMACY STATISTICS.—The "Pharmaz Journal" gives the statistics of pharmacy in Russia as follows: All pharmacies with free sale of medicines at end of 1906 numbered 3,919, of which 2,407, or 61.4 per cent., were normal; 1,337, or 34.1 per cent., rural; 145, or 3.7 per cent., branches; and 30, or 1.8 per cent., homoeopathic. Of the total of 3,919, the towns accounted for 1,827, and 2,092 were classed as "district." The total of populous places furnished with pharmacies was 2,878.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

CHEWING-GUM.—Shareholders of the American Chicle Co. are informed that 1907 had been a prosperous year for their business. The net earnings for the year amounted to \$1,658,000, and \$1,260,000 was paid in dividends.

GOVERNMENT SERUMS.—Almost every time the National Congress convenes some representative introduces a Bill appropriating money for the manufacture and sale of anti-diphtheric serum by the Government. A measure of this character has again made its appearance in the present Congress. Retail druggists do not like such Bills because they take business away from the pharmacist as a distributor of medicinal supplies.

TARIFF REVISION.—An important delegation of manufacturers who are dissatisfied with the present tariff recently visited Washington, with the object of obtaining a non-partisan commission to consider the subject and report to Congress; but they received little encouragement from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who informed them, firstly, that Congress will not pass a Tariff Commission Act, and, secondly, that the Republican leaders are willing to renew their pledge to revise the tariff "after the next presidential election."

THE FORMULA ON THE LABEL.—Now that Australia is trying to enact patent medicine legislation providing that the formula of all products be printed on the label, it is interesting to note that the Food and Drug Commissioner of South Dakota recently issued a ruling declaring that this step must be taken in all patent medicines sold within the borders of his State. He claimed that the food and drug law enacted within the last year in South Dakota contained language which justified such a decision. The Supreme Court of the State, however, has ruled against the Commissioner, and formulas need therefore not be put on the package.

THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG LAW enacted a year and a half ago has been duplicated, as readers of this column are aware, in upwards of thirty of the State legislatures. It is now up for consideration before the legislatures of five additional States. Several amendments to the Act have been introduced into the National Congress. The one which has attracted the most attention would make "the Homoeopathic Pharmacopœia of the United States" an official standard like the U.S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary. Considerable objection has been made to this proposition, chiefly on the ground that there is an "American Homoeopathic Pharmacopœia" which is used quite as extensively as the "Homoeopathic Pharmacopœia of the United States," and to legalise one book without the other would be to render illegal the products of the second.

Calendars and Diaries.

Messrs. W. Coates & Sons, Nottingham, send us a calendar which has some points of novelty. The basis is a good reproduction of a ball of twine, and on the lower part is affixed a block of weekly tear-offs. Each sheet of the tear-offs is devoted to the six working days, Sundays not being noted at all, emphasising the fact that the calendar is for business men.

Mr. Ernest L. Hinde, dispensing chemist, Stoke Ferry, publishes an almanac and postal guide which is much used as an advertising medium. Mr. Hinde makes effective use of the book to let the public know about his specialities. A good idea is the complete calendar on the front of the cover; it is a convenience which may often ensure the almanac being kept in a prominent place in the home.

The picture by J. E. Jackson entitled "Night in Times Square, New York," is effectually reproduced on a calendar which reaches us from the Canadian Drug Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, St. John, N.B. The tone of the calendar is dark in keeping with that of the picture, the monthly tear-offs being printed in silver on a black ground. The "Times" building, which is the most prominent in the picture referred to, is 419 ft. from the basement to its topmost point, and consists of twenty-three stories.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

- PILL-MACHINE, cuts 24, 5 gr.; good condition; carriage paid, 7s. BUTLER, Chemist, Reading.
- COUNTER-SCALES, in excellent repair; cash offers. "H.,"
104 Devonshire Road, Holloway, N.
- CHEMICAL apparatus for sale, cheap; suitable for student. List on application, BROOKS, Bankfield Cottages, Woodley, Ches.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

- GANOT'S "Physics" (14th), Squire's "Companion" (16th), Attfield (15th), Gorham's "Tooth-extraction" (4th), "Diseases and Remedies" (1898), Martindale (8th), Bayley's "Pocket-book for Pharmacists," in good condition; post paid. Offers to RHEAD, 12 Ambush Street, Openshaw, Manchester.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

- QUICKSILVER, wholesale; 1 stone; sell cheap; what offers? KEOGH, Chemist, Harold's Cross, Dublin.
- FIVE ounces cocaine, hydrochlor. (Boehringer's); 8s. 3d. per oz., cash with order. ASCROFT, Chemist, Ince, Wigan.

FORMULÆ.

- FURNITURE reviver, brilliant polisher, quickly, cheaply made, recipe 1s. HAROLD, Regent Street, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

- 72 MICROSCOPE slides; 1s. 6d. dozen, 8s. lot; approval; exchange. LINTIN, 170 Freedom Road, Sheffield.

SHARES.

- SHARES for sale. See p. 68.

SHOP FITTINGS.

- COUNTER-CASE, second-hand, 6 ft., bent glass. MATTHEWS, Harrow Green, Leytonstone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- DENTAL branch chair, good condition, £3. Apply, GILBERT, 145 High Street, Putney.
- DENTAL chair, good condition, moderate price. "DENTIST," 166 Battersea Park Road, London.
- STOKE'S cash-till; cost 57s. 6d.; good condition; offers; cash or exchange. ROSSITER, Chemist, Tiverton.
- V.D. VIBRATOR, new, complete, 17s. 6d.; Quain's "Medicine," 35s., unsoiled. "AJAX" (177/14), Office of this Paper.
- SET 9 dental forceps and mouth mirror, new, 30s., or exchange for fittings. "RALPHS," 238 Wellington Street, Grimsby.
- REAL Bargains.—Nearly new dental pump chair (movable) and electro-medical battery for patients and nurses. 180/16, Office of this Paper.
- OUTSIDE dental case, plate-glass mirrored back, 3 plush shelves, contains 7 upper and 2 lower splendid dentures, portable nickelled head-rest, trays, etc. SYKES, Plumstead.

TWO bevel plate-glass mahogany doors, for 3-ft. wall-fixture, 45s.; shop-rounds, dispensing-scales, 12s. 6d.; Enterprise press, 6s.; 4-ft. dispensing-screen, £1; suppository-mould (6). CALLAM, East Dulwich.

WHAT offers? 2 doz. 10½d., 2 doz. 1s. 6d., 2 doz. 2s. 6d. chemist's (Blackburn) emulsion; also O'Brien's check-till, in fair working order, sent, carriage paid, on receipt of P.O. for 15s. CHARLES HARE, Chemist, Birkdale.

TO Dental Chemists.—Shot swager, Parker's patent, for striking metal plates direct to plaster model, with 3 lb. antimonial shot and maker's special manuscript instructions; too cheap for approval; £1. DALLIMORE, 205 North Street, Barking.

BARGAINS.—Trial-case, complete, as new, cost £12 12s., price £8; Italian figure for showing pince-nez, cost 30s., Lawrence's glass hanging sign, "Eyesight Scientifically Tested," cost 12s. 6d., price 20s. the two; lung-bells, new, 2/6s. each. 177/21, Office of this Paper.

A CHANCE for You.—To clear will accept first reasonable offers, f.o.r. London, for bound vols. of "Pharmaceutical Journal" as follows: 9 double first issue 1841-1853, 6 second issue 1859-1864, 12 third issue 1883-4, 1894-5, 9 fourth issue 1895-9; unbound, 16 vols. (64-78) 1900-7, first issue vols. 7, 8, 9, 12-17 (9 vols.); "Medical Annual," 13 vols., bound, 1892-1904; "Chemist and Druggist," 6 vols., unbound, January 1905—December 1907; "Chemist and Druggist," Diaries, about 24, from 1881; "Amateur Photography," 16 vols., unbound, January 1899—December 1906; also offers for following: Becker's chemical balance, mahogany and glass box, drawer, and weights; screw copying-press, foolscap folio, on stand table, 2 drawers. Apply, W. BAXTER, 24 College Road, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED.

CHEAP check-till, with coin exhibitor. DAVIES, Chemist, Treorchy.

VINOLIA white bar, Oatine soap. Lowest price, COLEMAN, 249 Narborough Road, Leicester.

QUININE pessary mould for 12 or more. Lowest price to STEPHENSON, 93 Kensington, Liverpool.

DISPENSING-SCREEN, recess shop-rounds, bent case, cheap. 179/16, Office of this Paper.

COLLAPSIBLE tube-filling machine. Full particulars to STOKES, 437 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWIE, Book-seller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

OVERSTOCKED patents purchased from principals only. "M." (170/20), Office of this Paper.

IN good condition, empty oil lemon coppers. Particulars as to price and quantity to be sent to 91/41, Office of this Paper.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" for December 22, 1906. "A. W. R.," c/o 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

FITTINGS for small chemist's shop wanted immediately. State lowest price, "V.," Meadowcroft, Park View Road, Welling.

PLATINUM purchased; prompt remittance. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich. Reference, London and South-Western Bank.

BOOKS.—"Practical Dentistry," "Extractions," etc. (modern), in exchange, Johnson's chloride gold. Offers, "DENS" (174/13), Office of this Paper.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

THE address of Charles Garbett, late of Paris. GARBETT, 16 Portland Place, Halifax.

THE address of E. W. Ellison, Chemist, late of Hunstlet Carr, Leeds. 176/16, Office of this Paper.

THE address of Mrs. Sandell, widow of the late Mr. Sandell, chemist, of "Christoid Films and Plates" fame. "K. O." (179/20), Office of this Paper.

